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PARNELLISM AND CHAMBERLAIN.

The House of Commons is enjoying a series of sensations which will render it more and more unfit to address itself seriously to legislation. The succession of violent ebullitions of personal feeling leaves the Legislature debilitated and exhausted. To turn to the prosaic discussion of Naval Estimates after such performances as those of last night is like coming down to a glass of milk and water after a prolonged debauch on gin and brandy. It reflects very little credit upon the House of Commons, whose sacred forum was surely made for better things than to be the arena of continual alarums and excursions in which the wild Irish and the wilder Unionists indulge in all the excitement of mimic war.

Perhaps it is ungracious to grudge hon. members the delirious pleasure of this fierce debauch. In the very interesting article which Lord Wolseley has contributed to the *Fortnightly Review* on "Courage," he tells us that there is a "frenzied enjoyment in leading a storming party across the open in full view of the enemy, which is past the understanding of all who have not taken part in such an enterprise. You are facing death at every moment, and in a few seconds you expect to be dealing out death to your enemies. "All maddening pleasures," says Lord Wolseley, "seem to be compressed into that very short space of time." So intoxicating is the rapture of killing at risk of being killed. It is this fierce joy which animates M.P.s. They are fighting for their lives. Mr. Parnell is being hunted down by a loud-voiced pack, and like a wild boar hard pressed he has turned and torn with vengeful tusk the foremost hound. The scene steams with blood. Nothing attracts and absorbs human interest like murder, done or to be done. It is a great sensational drama of crime, in which the real assassins and the old-time murders are forgotten in the excitement of watching the moral assassination that is being attempted before our eyes under the disguise of judicial ermine.

The duel between Mr. Parnell and Mr. Chamberlain hardly came up to general expectation, thanks chiefly to the astute audacity of Mr. Chamberlain. As we anticipated yesterday, Mr. Parnell's proof of the alleged treachery of Mr. Chamberlain to his colleagues is practically confined to his negotiations with Mr. Parnell in 1885, when he with a colleague who has since disappeared from public life, were doing their level best to defeat Lord Spencer in his attempt to secure the renewal of a modified Crimes Act. We give in parallel columns Mr. Parnell's charge and Mr. Chamberlain's reply :—

Mr. Parnell.	Mr. Chamberlain.
After he became a Minister my principal recollection of him is that he was frequently most anxious to betray to us the secrets and counsels of his colleagues in the Cabinet, and to endeavour, while sitting beside those colleagues, and while in consultation with them, to undermine their counsels and their plans in our favo ur These communications were made to several persons—some of them, but by no means the majority of them, were made to me, and some of them to my hon. friends. I shall proceed to prove this and other statements by my own mouth, out of the mouths of other persons, and by letters written by the right hon. gentleman himself.	There were two important occasions when I had numerous indirect communications with the hon. member. The first of these occasions was in connection with his release from Kilmainham, and the whole of them—that the substance at all events of every communication of that kind, was communicated to my right hon. friend and also to Mr. Forster, who was then Chief Secretary. The second occasion was in connection with the proposal for National Councils. The whole of the communications which took place at that time between him and me were laid before my right hon. friend the member for Mid Lothian, and before every prominent member of the Cabinet who had an interest in the subject.

To Mr. Chamberlain Mr. Parnell replied by particularizing his charges and explaining the proofs on which he relied—

The communications I referred to from the right hon. gentleman to myself and my hon. friend the member for East Mayo, who is now in Dundalk Gaol, and to a third person, who is no longer a member of this House, were communications in reference to other questions than the question of local government for Ireland. They were communications in reference to what the right hon. gentleman has called my release from Kilmainham, but which I call the Arrears Bill. They were communications in reference to the renewal or non-renewal of coercion in Ireland after the Phœnix Park murders. They were communications later on in 1885 in reference to the non-renewal of the expiring Crimes Act and which the Government proposed to renew in part. The right hon. gentleman represented himself to us as opposing the renewal of that Act within the Cabinet. Among others of the letters in the handwriting of the right hon. gentleman which I can produce —and this has an important bearing upon the right hon. gentleman's contention that this was only a question of local government—is a letter from him in which he alludes to the defeat or withdrawal of the Police Bill for Ireland, and glories in Lord Spencer's discomfiture at the withdrawal.

Mr. Gladstone said that Mr. Chamberlain did inform him (1) of the Kilmainham negotiations, and (2) of the important and extensive plan for reforming Irish local government. But he said nothing as to the communications in 1885 as to the non-renewal of the Crimes Act, upon which, as we anticipated yesterday, Mr. Parnell's charge really hangs. We may therefore take it that Mr. Parnell is sure of his ground, and can make good his words. No one knew anything about Lord Spencer's Police Bill, but Cabinet Ministers. Mr. Chamberlain opposed that Bill, and took counsel together with Mr. Parnell as to how to oppose it, how to secure its modification.

The effect of this sudden disclosure of Mr. Chamberlain's plotting with Mr. Parnell against Mr. Gladstone and Lord Spencer, and disclosing Cabinet secrets, which he was sworn to keep secret, to the man whom the Unionists now denounce as the associate of murderers, will be very great. It is no news, of course, to the experienced politician that Mr. Chamberlain in 1885 was in trade and traffic with Mr. Parnell in order to thwart his own colleagues, but to the electors it comes with all the force of a grim and startling revelation of a duplicity and treachery of which they had not believed Mr. Chamberlain to be capable.

RECENT IMPROVEMENTS IN OUR RAILWAYS.

I.—South of the Thames.

The public may not yet have realized that this is a remarkable year in the history of English express trains. Each summer as July comes round our railways are in the habit of starting new quick trains, or quickening those they had before, but this summer the express programme is exceptionally good, both in respect of happy new departures and unexpected accelerations. *Bradshaw* was not on the bookstalls till the afternoon of July 3, a sufficient proof in itself of the multitudinous improvements ushered in this month; and on one great line the time-table clerks for two or three weeks could never get home till morning. By them and by a grateful public 1888 will long be remembered as having produced the finest express vintage of the century. Last year the Jubilee held sway, but with the advent of spring this year an unexampled breeze of yearning after excellence began to box the railway compass.

Sir Edward Watkin led off at the beginning of June with two new Hastings trains (third class), which run the sixty miles between Cannon-street and St. Leonards in an hour and a half without a stop. [8.50 from Hastings, 3.40 from Cannon-street] On the level reaches of the Continent or the States this would not be much, but through Kent and Sussex it is first-rate. The run is one of the very hardest (and loveliest) in England, its profile much resembling those "switchback" jaunts which are the glory of our Exhibitions; and we think few passengers would care to feel any increase in the speed at which they now swoop down from Tonbridge Wells to the valley of the main line.

But Hastings is not served only by the South Eastern Railway, and on June 18 the Brighton Company returned the enemy's fire. They put on a fresh express (also third-class, of course), running from St. Leonards (8.20 A.M.) to London Bridge with one stop in 1¾ hours. The distance is about 74 miles, but this is very good, because, though the route is moderately level, yet the tangle at Lewes, curve at Keymer, and the difficulty of getting a "road" between Redhill and London, make it necessary to run very fast when there is a chance. The corresponding new down train (4.27 from Victoria) takes nine minutes more, as it has to follow the 4.5 from London Bridge, which reaches Hastings just before it. The service of this company to Hastings and Eastbourne is otherwise improved by giving to each of those seasides more independent London expresses of its own. But the Brighton obtains a first prize for its new express each way between Portsmouth and London Bridge. These do the eighty-six miles in exactly two hours, over many miles as steep as 1 in 80, not to mention suburbs and junctions at either end. The fall of the Betchworth tunnel last year was a blessing in disguise; when they had repaired the tunnel it occurred to the company to repair their service through it and so win back those Portsmouth passengers who, during the reconstruction, had taken to the South Western route. Hence this welcome and rapid brace of trains. In England an "express" is a train which does its journey as fast as "forty miles an hour, including stops," and until this year

Portsmouth, a town of the highest national importance (and 140,000 people), had never been favoured with one. Now at a bound it attains this, and the additional dignity of entering the list of towns whose inhabitants can journey to and from the metropolis without a stop. Owing to this rapid communication with Portsmouth the Isle of Wight is brought much nearer London. Leaving Ryde at 8.5 A.M., we are at London Bridge by 10.50, have six hours for business, start back at five minutes to five, and land again on Ryde Pier at 7.35, with two hours' daylight to think it over in.

Even the South Western has been touched by the strange evangel, and has hastened to bring forth fruits meet for repentance. A new express [12.30 from Waterloo, 2.5 from Bournemouth] runs each way between Waterloo and Bournemouth in 2½ hours, a distance of 107 miles by the short cut recently made. These trains stop only at Brockenhurst and at Southampton West, where passengers arrive one hour and thirty-five minutes after leaving Waterloo, seventy-nine miles. Thus Southampton, like Portsmouth, is at last set free from its long servitude to slow trains; the inhabitants of each can now go by "express" without a stop to town, and from Southampton they travel at the admirable average of fifty miles an hour.

Why was this not done earlier, when the Peninsular and Oriental steamers had not yet abandoned their old place of call? As regards Portsmouth the South Western have responded by a new fast train each way—they had one each way before—making a total of four trains which average 2 hours 5 minutes. The distance from Waterloo being seventy-four miles, these are not technically "express;" but the route is very steep (1 in 80) in parts, and they have from four to seven stoppages, so the intermediate speed is very high. The South Western has also improved its service to Plymouth. The eleven o'clock down train stops only at Salisbury (83 miles), Templecombe, Exeter (arrives 3.12), Okehampton, and Tavistock, reaching Plymouth at a quarter-past five. The 2.30 down takes ten minutes more, but is much faster, since it stops oftener. These journeys, if punctually performed, are a great credit to the company, for between Salisbury and Plymouth the gradients are very severe, and perpetual. The other quick Exeter trains have been quickened this month, until the service, though not so swift as that provided on the longer route (194 to 171) of the Great Western, is certainly better, for there are more fast trains, and every one is third class, while the four quickest of the Great Western Railway ignore third class. Nor should we dismiss the South Western without a reference to the great acceleration in the service between Bath (for the North of England) and Bournemouth made this month. The line is worked jointly by the South Western and Midland, but to the latter company belongs the credit of the extraordinary run from Bournemouth clean over the Mendip Hills to Bath in 2 hours 10 minutes, bringing Birmingham within five hours of the English Madeira.

The Great Western has been so occupied with its new expresses between Bristol and the North, that south of the Thames it has left things as they were; but contemplation of the South Western will doubtless stir it up ere long.

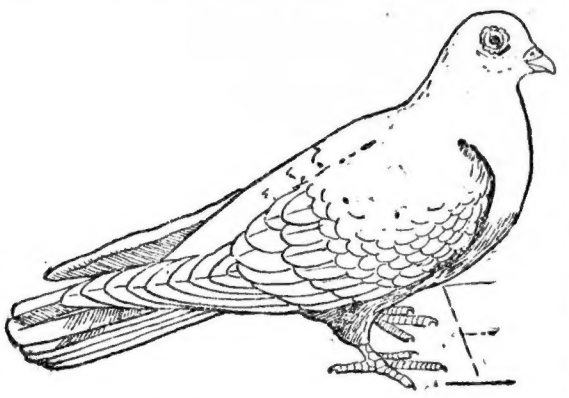
Before we leave the southern companies a word as to their Continental accelerations. Owing to the completion of the loop outside Boulogne station, the Chatham and South Eastern announce a fresh shortening of twenty minutes between Paris and London by their morning and evening service viâ Calais. The midday train, as before, takes 8¼ hours for its composite task of 283 miles, including twenty-five of sea, with embarking, disembarking, Customs, and buffets all thrown in. The L.C. & D. Company stands high in honour for having boats like the *Empress* and *Victoria*, which repeatedly pick their way across a busy thoroughfare, twenty-five miles from pierhead to pierhead, in the hour. The average time of the six trains between Paris and London viâ Calais is now nine hours. The time of the S.E.R. separate service viâ Folkestone and Boulogne (258 miles, thirty sea) remains "eight hours" unaltered, but will not stay long at that figure. The London, Brighton, and South Coast service viâ Newhaven creeps up nearer to its rivals each year. Being a tidal service the times vary, but on several days in the month the journey between Paris and London Bridge occupies exactly ten hours. The fact that the fares by this route are not five-eighths of what is charged viâ Calais shows that Englishmen love money less than they hate sea-sickness; most of the passengers are French. As for the London and South Western route, viâ Southampton and Havre, even it shares in the annual advance; the time to Paris (for first-class passengers), which in 1885 was 19½ hours, has now improved to 18¾.

Never before have our southern companies displayed such ardour in the cause of express communication, and we therefore welcome these additions to their programme with a satisfaction that may appear disproportioned to the absolute amount of the improvement. But relatively small as the amount may seem to dwellers north of Trent it would be indeed an *annus mirabilis* were the whole Continent of Europe to startle us with half as much new express mileage. Besides, it is the first step that costs, and when a company has once entered into the spirit of high endeavour it is not likely to relapse.

What has brought about this railway Renaissance in the south? Sir E. Watkin lost his lawsuit, therefore had his way in a new express; competition forced the Brighton to respond; the disaster of the tunnel made them cogitate some dashing stroke to regain their position; while the South Western, having spent enormous sums on the cut to Bournemouth, determined to produce an express worthy of such expenditure. These are the sort of common secular occurrences which, impinging on the healthy minds of our competing companies, instead of crushing their vitality, exhilarate them for a higher flight. A new idea has been born on the area of our southern lines, and "when the Ideal has once alighted, then we may go in to supper, you and I, and take our ease—the rest will be seen to." (*To be continued.*)

THE POSTMEN OF THE SKY.

In Belgium at the present season of the year, and to a lesser extent in this country, the sport of pigeon flying is in full progress, for this is the time when the great races of these aërial messengers occur. In Belgium, at least, every Saturday vast train loads of homing, or "voyageur," pigeons are sent to various training or racing stations on the Continent, and there are liberated at stated times. Immediately the baskets are opened the air is thickened with them. The best "voyageurs," after first rising skyward, will strike for home. Others will career around once or twice, as if to find their bearings, and then make a bee-line for the place of their abode, whether it be fifty or five hundred miles distant. There the owners are anxiously awaiting the arrival of their birds. For the great races swift-footed messengers are employed. The moment the bird arrives it is caught, and without the loss of a moment is taken to the club-room, where the officials are waiting to verify times of arrival and to identify the pigeons. In Belgium almost every village has its pigeon society, every town several clubs, some of whcih are as exclusive in their membership as is the Jockey Club. Social standing is an important factor in the acceptance or rejection of members. Great encouragement is given by the Belgian Government to the sport, and valuable prizes are offered every year by the authorities, both local and central. The railway companies derive a considerable income thereby, and offer special facilities for its conduct, on the occasions of the great races running special trains to the French frontier and beyond for the pigeons and their conductors, whose work it is to liberate them in accordance with the arrangements. It is estimated that there are upwards of 1,000 pigeon societies in the Netherlands, and that during the training and racing season there is an average of over 100,000 birds sent every Saturday, for Sunday is the great racing day, to the various stations.

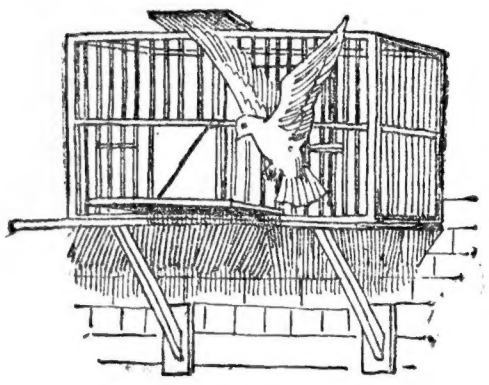


THE "VOYAGEUR" PIGEON.

How much is thought of the pigeon as an addition to the fighting forces of Continental nations may be inferred from the excitement caused a few months ago when a German pigeon was found at Tours. In our English military manœuvres Major Allatt has shown how rapid communications can be made between different sections of an army, and how the outposts can give information to headquarters, where probably the telegraph would be unavailable. But it is not only in the arts of war that the homing pigeon has proved capable of great service. There are many peaceful operations where it is able to convey news more rapidly than can be sent by any other means. Country doctors often employ homers to return with prescriptions to their surgeries in special cases, and they are frequently used by pilots to announce the arrival of vessels off the coast. But perhaps no section of the community utilizes the voyageur pigeon more than does the press. Under many circumstances it can beat the telegraph, for there is the manifest advantage that it is ever ready, and can be despatched from any point of the compass or any place. Around London is a regular pigeon express, by means of which news is rapidly conveyed. Many of the best feats in securing early intimation of special news have been due to these "winged messengers." Of course, it is only in short distances where the telegraph can thus be superseded, for though it is no uncommon thing to find a pigeon averaging a mile per minute, even at this speed hours must be occupied, when by the telegraph minutes would suffice. In connection with some of the leading newspapers regular pigeon lofts have been established, and the inmates are daily employed.

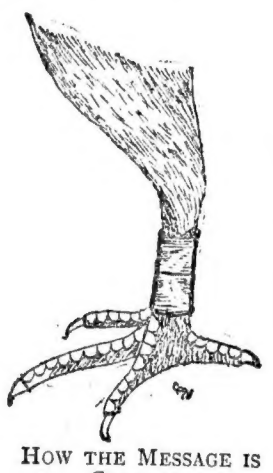
LIBERATING THE BIRDS.

Whence comes this power, this magnetic attraction of one place, which will make a bird seek its home in spite of obstacles apparently insurmountable? What this instinct which seems never to be lost? It is recorded of a bird sent with many others to be flown from Rome to Belgium in a race across the Alps, that it returned after two years. Nearly all its confrères were lost. The great chain of mountains were a barrier against which they could not contend, and they had probably gone off in wrong directions. This one had evidently, from the marks on his feathers, been captured and held prisoner for the time named; but he still longed for home. When the moment came and he was free, then he sought and found once more his well-known loft. Another case is told of a Belgian bird sent to Newcastle-on-Tyne, which accidentally escaped. Never before had he crossed the ocean, but the next morning he was back again at Brussels. It must have that instinct which enables it to achieve the object for which it strives, and in the most rapid manner, and it must be powerful in build, with strong muscles, able to withstand the enormous strain of a long flight, often against the most adverse influences. It may, therefore, be taken as the athlete of the race *Columba*, and exactly the reverse of the pampered darlings of the ordinary pigeon-fanciers which are to be seen preening themselves in the show pen.



HOME AGAIN.

Many methods of transmitting the message are employed. Sometimes it is tied to the tail feathers, but usually it is written on a narrow strip of paper which is wrapped around the leg, and either held there by a piece of gummed paper, by thread, or a fine elastic band. The weight is infinitesimal; the free movement of the bird unimpeded; and as the legs are carried up under the body during flight, the message is protected from rain. A good homer enters its loft at once, and many traps are fitted with an electric arrangement by which a signal is given the moment it alights. In races all the competing birds are privately marked to prevent fraud, and these marks must be verified ere a prize is awarded. When the birds have returned the velocities are worked out, and those that have covered the distance most rapidly are declared the winners. Velocities of 900 and 1,000 yards per minute over a course of 100 miles are quite common, and 1,200 to 1,500 yards per minute for that distance have often been done; while an average of half a mile per minute has been made in races of nearly 400 miles.



HOW THE MESSAGE IS CARRIED.

THE FEATHER STAMP.

*ETHEREDGE AND WYCHERLEY.**

SIR GEORGE ETHEREDGE may be called the missing link between Elizabethan and Caroline comedy; missing, that is to say, from the libraries of all but assiduous book-hunters. The present edition, though limited to 500 copies, will rescue him from what may be called the conspicuous obscurity of an author who is often heard of but seldom seen. In respect of typography and get-up, it in no way falls short of the excellence to which Mr. Nimmo has accustomed us, while its editing is entirely creditable to the taste and diligence of Mr. Verity. He makes one incomprehensible slip in his notes to "The Man of Mode." Where Dorimant asks Belinda to "persuade Loveit to walk in the Mall this evening," Mr. Verity remarks "*i.e.*, Pall Mall, which roused the enthusiasm of even the fastidious Gay:

"O bear me to the paths of fair Pell Mell."

Apart from its context, the phrase seems to refer not to Pall Mall, but to the Mall in St. James's Park; and the sequel proves conclusively that this is so. A passage in Wycherley's "Love in a Wood," ii., 1, shows that what we call Pall Mall was already a street in the sixteen-seventies, and known as "the old Pall Mall;" whereas "the Mall" of "The Man of Mode," iii., 3, is obviously a public promenade. "Most people prefer High Park to this place," says Young Bellair in the scene referred to, upon which Mr. Verity remarks "The name *High* Park seems unusual." It survives as a vulgarism to the present day. Again, in the second act of "The Man of Mode" Mr. Verity makes a curious muddle of the text. A speech of Loveit's, printed in the first edition as verse, reads thus:—

Tell me, for I will know, what Devil mask'd
She was, you were with at the Play yesterday.

Mr. Verity, apparently not understanding the passage, emends it thus:—"Tell me—for I will know—what devil, masked she were you with at the play yesterday?"—which is nonsense.

It may seem a strained piece of transition-tracing to call Etheredge a link between the old and the new comedy. At first sight he seems to belong wholly in spirit, as he does in date, to the Restoration school, of which he is justly regarded as one of the chief initiators. But his first play, "Love in a Tub," in reality partakes almost as much of the Elizabethan as of the Caroline spirit. The romantic intrigue of Colonel Bruce, Graciana, Aurelia and Louis is an evident survival, and Sir Nicholas Cully, Wheedle and Palmer are treated more after the fashion of Middleton than of Congreve. It is in Sir Frederick Frollick and Dufoy that the voice of the new age is most clearly heard, and that in very unedifying accents; though indeed the incident from which the play takes its name belongs rather to the older age. "She Would if she Could," approaches the new model, of which "The Man of Mode" is an accomplished specimen. Even in it, however, there is an emphasis in the baffled passion of Loveit which Wycherley would have been careful to eliminate. Apart from his historical significance, Etheredge's literary merit has been somewhat underrated. He had comic invention (witness the fifth act of "She Would if she Could," and the passages between Dorimant and Lady Woodvil in "The Man of Mode") and he was witty himself without being, in season and out of season, the cause of wit in his characters. He had a far stronger sense of dramatic appropriateness—the shorter word, propriety, seems out of place in this context—than some of his contemporaries and followers. Compare Sir Fopling Flutter with Wycherley's Monsieur de Paris in "The Gentleman Dancing-master"—the one is a character, the other a gross caricature. One could almost suspect Dryden of intending a sly hit at his friend Wycherley when he wrote in the epilogue to "The Man of Mode":—

Most modern wits such monstrous fools have shown,
They seem'd not of heaven's making, but their own.
Those nauseous harlequins in farce may pass,
But there goes more to a substantial ass:
Something of man must be exposed to view,
That, gallants, they may more resemble you:
Sir Fopling is a fool so nicely writ,
The ladies would mistake him for a wit,
And when he sings, talks loud, and cocks, would cry,
I vow, methinks he's pretty company!
So brisk, so gay, so travell'd, so refined,
As he took pains to graft upon his kind.
True fops help nature's work, and go to school
To file and finish God Almighty's fool.

This is as fine a piece of criticism as ever came from the pen of one of the finest of critics.

Mr. W. C. Ward's edition of Wycherley in the "Mermaid Series" is a most workmanlike book of its kind. In a separate introduction to each play the editor discusses the question of its date—always a rather complicated matter. An amiable impartiality for his subject leads Mr. Ward, in our opinion, to allow too much weight to Wycherley's boastful assertions as to the tender age at which he wrote his plays; but, apart from this, his habit of re-touching them inevitably begets confusion. Besides these special introductions, Mr. Ward provides his book with a general introduction, and reprints Macaulay's highly-coloured portrait of Wycherley, putting in the half lights, so to speak, in a series of footnotes. He even contests, in two special instances, Macaulay's assertion that "the poet speaks out of the mouths of all his dunces and coxcombs, and makes them describe themselves with a good sense and acuteness which puts them on a level with the wits and heroes." It seems to Mr. Ward eminently in character that Sparkish should say to Harcourt, "Though I have known thee a great while, never go if I do not love thee as well as a new acquaintance." Perhaps this is not the very best instance Macaulay could have chosen, but most people will agree with him that the acuteness of self-criticism shown in Sparkish's remark is utterly inconsistent with his general character, which is nothing if not obtuse. On the whole question, at any rate, there can scarcely be two opinions. Wycherley's characters are one and all inveterate simile-hunters. They can all bring down a simile at the longest range, and they sometimes shoot round the corner in the most surprising fashion. In "The Gentleman Dancing-master," for example, Hippolita says of Monsieur de Paris, "This fool, I see, is as apt as an ill poet to mistake the contempt and scorn of people for applause and admiration." What can this chit of a girl, who has been "kept up close ever since she came (a year ago) from Hackney School," know about "ill poets" and their ways? Mr. Wycherley, on the other hand, was an authority on ill poets, and it is he who speaks through the mouth of Hippolita. Five hundred similar cases could be quoted; but as we understand Mr. Ward to impugn Macaulay's particular instances rather than his general proposition, the argument need not be carried further. Even if his criticism be a trifle at fault, Mr. Ward is none the less an excellent editor. A beautiful reproduction of Lely's portrait of Wycherley forms the frontispiece to the volume.

Misled by what seems to be a misprint in Genest, by the way, he calls the author of "Tarugo's Wiles" St. Serle instead of St. Serfe.

* The Works of Sir George Etheredge. Edited, with Critical Notes and Introduction, by A. Wilson Verity, B.A. (London: John C. Nimmo. 1888.)
William Wycherley. Edited, with an Introduction and Notes, by W. C. Ward. [Mermaid Series.] (London: Vizetelly and Co. 1888.)

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

Lord Carnarvon "spoke his piece" about the Local Government Bill yesterday, and then the Peers read a second time a measure which even Mr. Goldwin Smith laments as needlessly Democratic. If there is one place in the country, said Lord Carnarvon, where they were bound to speak out their mind, it was the House of Lords. He might have added with equal truth, "And if there is one place in the world in which words must never be followed by deeds, it is the House of Lords," but he spared the feelings of his noble friends. The subsequent debate was only interesting from the extraordinary spectacle which it afforded the world of Lord Salisbury posing as the sanguine advocate of Democratic progress. This is admirable. The part fits the Prime Minister so well. But when he tells us that "no danger can be conjured up by the greatest pessimist that can be compared to the danger of producing discontent and ill-feeling among the rural population"—we cannot repress an involuntary smile. Lord Salisbury should repeat that excellent sentiment to his nephew.

A passage omitted by the *Times* from Lord Salisbury's speech last night is rather curious in its way. It has reference to caucuses and wire-pulling as not unlikely to follow the establishment of County Councils. Lord Salisbury said "he regarded these evils as matters of slight importance." Formerly, as we all know, the caucus was a glaring embodiment of Liberal wickedness in the eyes of the Conservative Premier. A wire-puller was a monster of iniquity. They are now slight matters. The Conservative caucuses have rendered the noble lord familiar with matters he did not understand, and he has had the electric thrill of pulling wires himself. But when a man has become Prime Minister such local matters are clearly of "slight importance." They can be left to others, say Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Randolph Churchill, who are better fitted for the work. A Foreign Secretary who is also Premier has to deal with cables and Cabinets—he "takes hold of the poles of the earth."

Mr. Swift McNeill's precedent is deserving of serious consideration. The late Chief Justice May retired from the hearing of the case R. *v.* Parnell, in December, 1880, because the language he had used in an earlier part of the case had "occasioned very considerable excitement, and had been bitterly complained of." He did so declaring that, though his impartiality would not suffer, it was desirable to remove "every element that might tend to disturb the calm and dispassionate consideration of the case," and to deprive the persons on trial of any opening for suggestion that a bias had been exhibited against them. His attitude compelled respect. We are far from saying that Mr. Justice Day is in precisely the same position and should take exactly the same step. He has, however, so it is reported, left himself in the hands of the Lord Chancellor, from which it may be gathered that he has no intention of following Lord Chief Justice May's example. The Government would perhaps be wise, under all the circumstances, to suggest another name before the bill leaves the Commons.

Mr. Bartley Campbell, whose death is announced to-day, was at one time the most popular of American playwrights. His dramas, which aimed at popularity and nothing more, brought him in fabulous sums. Unfortunately he was not content, like our melodramatists on this side, to sit still and receive his fees. He must needs dabble in management and management brought disaster. His losses, we understand, affected his reason, and he has for some years been in retirement. It is said that his chief ambition in life was to extend his popularity to England, an ambition which, in London at any rate, was always baffled. The public would accept neither "The Virginian," "My Partner" (a powerful play), nor "Siberia;" but "Siberia" has been very successful in the provinces.

The Rev. S. Barnett's appeal for a decent organ to enable him to give the people of St. Jude's, Whitechapel, good oratorio music, as he has already given them good art, wholesome recreation, and the soundest charity by teaching them self-help, should not fall on deaf ears in the West-end of London. When a man shows the way by spending his own time, money, and life-long labour (challenging the fullest criticism and publicity) in the service of the teeming East-end masses, his work of love needs only to be recalled in order to meet with support. Archbishop Tait, when Bishop of London, used to say it was a great mistake to appoint the feeblest clergy to East-end livings; he said he wanted the best man he could get for those puzzling, unwieldy, and populous districts. Well, no one can doubt that Mr. Barnett, whose work in Whitechapel is too well known to need description, is one of the best and ablest of the London clergy, and the millionaires of the West ought without a pause to bring forth of their abundance; and when he says, "I want £1,000 for an organ," they ought to come forward and give it him without a moment's hesitation.

Quoth Mr. Wilberforce Bryant at the shareholders' meeting of Bryant and May yesterday, in giving his version of the match girls' strike:—

> Now, there were other alleged grievances which they went into with the Trades Council, and after talking the matter over they candidly admitted that they could not really see that the girls had a grievance, but for the sake of getting over the difficulty, and the false position in which the girls had been placed, they appealed to us whether we could not make an apparent concession, so that the girls might come back with some sort of good grace to their work. We saw the reasonableness of the proposition, and we fell in with one or two suggestions which they made.

O sancta simplicitas! Does Mr. Wilberforce Bryant actually expect any one, not a shareholder, to believe that?

The Selborne Society, which exists for the preservation of small birds and useful animals, makes a capital suggestion about the preservation of fruit. A naturalist writes that the reason birds eat cherries and strawberries is because in the blazing heat they get dreadfully thirsty. In wet autumns, though the fruit does not ripen well, much less of it is stolen, and if people want to keep their fruit in hot weather from sparrows, finches, and blackbirds, all they have to do is to put down a few large zinc or tin pans, and keep them full of water. This, it is said, has been tried with perfect success. If the birds can easily get at water they soon leave off taking the fruit. If the present weather goes on, Heaven seems disposed to supply their wants copiously enough in this direction; but if, as we are told, the August of 1888 is to be the hottest we have had for many years, we commend the above simple Selborne receipt to all our country friends.

In the midst of the widely prevalent discontent at the conduct and the control of the Metropolitan Constabulary, it is satisfactory to note one district where the people are so content with their police as to spontaneously unite in making a presentation to the whole force. Yesterday, at Charlton Park, Mr. Superintendent McHugo, of the R Division, his inspectors, sergeants, and private constables, were all the recipients of a substantial testimonial from the inhabitants of the division in recognition of the extra services thrown upon the force during the Jubilee year. A bed in the local hospital was endowed in perpetuity for the use of the police; each constable received 5*s.*, each sergeant a clock, each inspector a timepiece, while Superintendent McHugo received a purse of £150. The money was voluntarily subscribed by the people among whom the police go their daily rounds, from which it would seem that the virtues of St. Endacott and St. Bloy are not cultivated in the region which owns the authority of Mr. McHugo. Some day, perhaps, Mr. McHugo may come to Bow-street. Things have never been right there since Mr. Thomson left.

The Walton-on-the-Wolds Chapel assessment case appears to indicate a local danger. The parson of the parish is a very useful functionary, but we may doubt whether his proper place is on the assessment committee. He is almost sure to be under the temptation of assessing a chapel for rates if he can find that it has been used for any other than a purely religious purpose. In the present case a meeting had been held in the Primitive Methodist chapel to present a resident—a Liberal, by the way—with some money to enable him to meet the loss of animals which had been poisoned. The magistrate, on appeal, decided there was not sufficient ground for such an assessment. Had he also been a parson and a member of some assessment committee, he might have been much more sympathetic than judicial.

It is hardly possible to feel that the brothers Greenway have been too severely sentenced for their bank frauds. A sentence of five years' penal servitude in the case of George Cattel, and of one year's imprisonment with hard labour in the case of Kelynge, will make the frauds as memorable in the annals of financial criminality as the effects of the frauds will be persistent in the district. Bank frauds are always far-reaching and disastrous. Industries are affected; small depositors are ruined or go mad, and public confidence in such institutions is impaired. There can be no atonement for such mischiefs, and the judge has to think of a punishment that will be deterrent rather than reformatory. To the Greenways themselves the sentences will be terrible, and expressions of pity for them cannot be wholly suppressed. In their desperate efforts to keep the bank going and their own heads above water, they were guilty of larceny and misdemeanour, obviously criminal, and absolutely ineffective for the purpose in view. The stupidity of crime has, in fact, received another striking illustration.

THE POPE'S NEW CRUSADE.

CARDINAL LAVIGERIE ON THE SLAVE TRADE.

A SPECTATOR might well have exclaimed, without any cynical intonation, "See how these Christians love one another," on observing the platform of Princes' Hall yesterday afternoon. Under the umbrella of the Anti-Slavery Society, Catholic cardinals, English Bishops, Quakers, and Non-conformists of every hue congregated together with every outward demonstration of amity, in order to preach a new Crusade at the instance of his Holiness the Pope. The chair on this international occasion was appropriately filled by Lord Granville, who sat, smiling and urbane as ever, with Cardinal Lavigerie on his right and Cardinal Manning on his left. The Anti-Slavery Society, delighted at its own sudden resuscitation in public interest, was represented by Mr. Edmund Sturge, the chairman, and Mr. Allen, the secretary of the society, while among those on the platform were Sir Frederic Goldsmidt, Mr. Horace Waller, Bishop Smythies, and Mr. Cust. In the body of the hall, which was well filled by a rather clerical audience, were Mr. Childers, M.P., Canon Ellison, Mr. Percy Bunting, and Mrs. Bruce, the eldest daughter of Livingstone, who, with her husband, was to start last night for her early home in Central Africa.

The two Cardinals, who, it appears, are friends of thirty years' standing, chatted together as they entered the hall. Cardinal Lavigerie has suffered agonies of neuralgia since his first acquaintance a few days ago with our pleasant English summer weather, and arrived w apped in a huge cloak and a curiously-shaped red woollen head gear, on discarding which he appeared in full ecclesiastical costume, with broad red sash over his black soutane, red ribbon and large gold cross round his neck, and red skull cap. He is a big burly man of about seventy, grey haired, with a homely, benevolent face, bronzed by the African sun: his voice was clear and pleasant, and very distinct, and his language simple, so that his English audience can have had no difficulty in following him; for, like all Frenchmen, he speaks no language but his own. Twenty-five years' experience of African mission work make him an authoritative witness of the slave trade, and he spoke with an earnest force and directness of the horrors which are still perpetrated in the African slave markets that greatly impressed his hearers. A touch of realism was added to his descriptions when he held up before the hall the ghastly instrument of torture by which prisoners on the march are secured from flight. It consists of a huge wooden double fork, pronged at each end, the prongs being placed round the victims' necks, and secured by a cross bar. Thus, two and two, at a distance of several feet, carrying between them this cumbersome weight, the wretched slaves march from the inland markets to the coasts.

Cardinal Lavigerie, on rising at Lord Granville's invitation, and speaking in French, warmly expressed his gratitude at the reception he had met with, and explained that it was under the orders of the Pope himself that he had undertaken to preach a new crusade throughout Europe. He came as a personal witness of what went on in his own diocese, which extends over all Northern Africa. Alone, as an old man, he could do little; but he had formed an association of young and ardent missionaries, "Les Peres Blancs," so called from their white robes, who spread themselves all over the Sahara desert, and from Nyanza to Lake Tanganyika. Twenty years ago there were but three of these workers; now there are over 300, while 100 have died martyrs to the climate and the privations they underwent. It was on the reports of these men that he founded his statements. They report that the slave trade is still carried on with all its former vigour. Five years ago there were public slave-markets in all the towns on the coast of Morocco; they exist to this day in every town in the interior and in every oasis of the Sahara from Algiers to Egypt. Men, women, and children are sold like cattle in the open market, and then follows the horrible march to the coast, yoked side by side, a handful of rice their only food. Two-thirds of those who are driven from their homes die on the way, and the roads across the Great Sahara, from Timbuctoo to Tunis and Morocco, are marked by the bleached bones of the human skeletons. The whole population of Central Africa is disappearing and dying out under this ghastly system. The missionaries report that on the plateaux of Central Africa, 4,000 feet above the level of the sea, is to be found the most fertile and well-watered portion of the continent, with a climate like Southern France, and in former days thickly populated. It was the European merchants, trading for ivory, who first opened up the country to the slave-dealer, and brought ruin upon it. It was necessary to transport the ivory to the coast: human labour alone was available. The wretched half-caste dealers would pick a quarrel with the peaceful tribes, massacre all who resisted, and convert the remainder into beasts of burden. Every year matters grow worse, and now 500,000 negroes perish annually in slavery. As for practical remedies for this state of things, the Cardinal is of General Gordon's opinion that a few hundred men, carefully posted along the coasts, could put an immediate end to the trade. It was the bounden duty of the nations of Europe, who have partitioned out Africa among themselves, to undertake this work at once; should the Governments refuse, it must be done by the people. (Cheers.) We had all seen what Stanley and Emin Pasha had been able to accomplish single handed, or the French officer Joubert, who had lived for eight years on Lake Tanganyika with a little army of 300 natives, by which he successfully protected the neighbouring villages from the slave dealers. (Cheers.) In conclusion, his Eminence made an eloquent appeal for subscriptions to help to carry on the crusade, and expressed the hope that in spite of his age he might live to see the great work accomplished.

Cardinal Manning, in moving the first resolution, welcoming the crusade undertaken by Cardinal Lavigerie against this scourge of humanity, and pledging the meeting to render every assistance in its power, deplored the stagnation of English public opinion on the matter, and urged on the Anti-Slavery Society to find some half-dozen ardent men to preach the crusade throughout the country. Dr. Smythies, the Bishop of Central Africa, and Mr. Horace Waller both added the weight of their personal testimony to the discussion, and the resolutions were passed unanimously.

OPENING OF THE POPE LOAN MUSEUM.

MONDAY evening's initial proceedings in connection with the Pope Commemoration at Twickenham were emphatically not a success. When the arrangements were being made some time ago it was feared there might not be enough water. Monday night showed only too plainly that it was possible to have too much water. The water fête, while by no means such a fiasco as an imaginative "liner" reported it to be in a morning paper yesterday, was so little a success that yesterday's entirely successful opening of the Loan Museum was doubly welcome. But before giving an account of the inaugural ceremony, it may be interesting briefly to point out a few of the more interesting objects now temporarily lodged within the walls of the Twickenham Town Hall.

The Museum conveniently groups itself into five sections, which contain respectively (1) new and other interesting editions; (2) autograph letters and manuscripts; (3) paintings, drawings, engravings, and views; (4) a bust; and (5) personal relics. First editions are, as a rule, interesting only to the student. We may note, however, a copy of No. 378 of the *Spectator*, in the original issue, containing Pope's "Messiah." This is lent by Mr. Austin Dobson. Mr. Edmund Gosse lends first editions of the "Rape of the Lock" in both its amended and its original form. The original Plan of Pope's Garden, by the gardener, John Serle, finds a place on one of the tables. A perspective view of the famous grotto (or, as the homely gardener would persist in calling it, the "underground passage") will be found on the same sheet of paper. From Mapledurham has come the first edition of the translation of the "Iliad," in volume one of which the poet has written, "To Mrs. Teresa Blount, from her most faithful humble servant, A. Pope." In volumes two and three the young lady herself has written, "Teresa Maria Blount, given by Mr. Pope." Perhaps the most interesting exhibit among books is that by Mr. W. J. Courthope, whose "final" Life of Pope will be published almost immediately. Mr. Courthope sends four volumes of Libels upon Pope, carefully collected, annotated, and bound by the poet himself. Here we find the "True Character of Mr. Pope," "Remarks on Mr. Pope's 'Rape of the Lock,'" the "Curliad," and many other pamphlets whose titles will at once suggest themselves to a student of the literature of the time. In the category of autograph letters and manuscripts, we find a letter from Addison written in 1709, when he was Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant at Dublin; as well as one from Swift to Lady Giffard, written in the same year. The "Paraphrase on Thomas à Kempis"—"Speak gracious Lord, oh, speak; thy servant hears"—first published by the late Mr. C. W. Dilke in the *Athenæum* of July 15, 1854, has been lent by Mrs. Stephen Simeon; and will repay the most careful examination. The poem was written—so Pope said—at twelve years old, and the copy now on view is beautifully transcribed in Pope's "print hand." He learned to write by copying printed characters. Sir Theodore Martin lends a page of the original MS. of Dr. Johnson's "Life of Pope." The portraits are too numerous to notice in detail. Among the wits and fine ladies of the day of whom contemporary portraits now hang on the walls of the Twickenham Town Hall are the sisters Blount, Arabella Fermor, Lady Mary Wortley Montague, the Duchess of Queensberry, Swift, Gay, Addison, Horace Walpole, and a host of others. The most striking painting is that of Queen Anne and her little son, the Duke of Gloucester, by Dahl, which is lent by Earl Spencer. There are a considerable number of views of Pope's villa, and of the village of Twickenham in the eighteenth century. Mr. John Murray has lent the famous bust of Pope by Roubiliac: the poet's chair is also shown, and the cast of his skull, to which we made reference some time ago.

This will give an idea of the general character of the Exhibition opened yesterday by Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff. Professor Morley's address was fitting the occasion. It was an Eulogium in every sense of the word. Ugly facts were lightly passed over: the difficult problems of Pope's life were not suggested. It would be easy to controvert a host of Professor Morley's statements—it would not be difficult to prove many of his judgments unwarranted by facts: and yet it would not be easy to deliver an hour's address, which should be at once so interesting, so popular, so optimistic, and so opportune. His difficult task could scarcely have been performed better. All that can be hoped for now is that the Museum may be patronized to the extent it deserves; and that the valuable catalogue compiled by Mr. Austin Dobson may have a wide circulation. The object of the Commemoration, primarily, is to obtain funds for the Twickenham Free Library. The movement, however, has received little local support. The inception is due to the enthusiastic editor of the *Richmond and Twickenham Times*, who has laboured very hard to make the Commemoration a success. So also has Mr. H. R. Tedder, the efficient hon. secretary; and Mr. Dobson has been, as was happily remarked the other evening, a "tower of strength." It may be taken for granted that had it not been for an enthusiastic little band of *littérateurs* and collectors, there would have been no Pope Commemoration either at Twickenham or elsewhere.

MR. SWINBURNE'S THE "ARMADA."

The August number of the *Fortnightly Review* contains a characteristic poem by Mr. Swinburne on the glorious defeat of the Spanish Armada three hundred years ago. The poem is of considerable length, extending over more than twenty pages, and is written in various measures of great elaborateness. "Hell for Spain, and heaven for England," exclaims the poet as he triumphantly sings the greatness of the fight—

. . . . God to God, and man to man—
Met confronted, light with darkness, life with death: since time began
Never earth nor sea beheld so great a stake before them set,
Save when Athens hurled back Asia from the lists wherein they met;
Never since the sands of ages through the glass of history ran
Saw the sun in heaven a lordlier day than this that lights us yet.

For the light that abides upon England, the glory that rests on her godlike name,
The pride that is love and the love that is faith, a perfume dissolved in flame,
Took fire from the dawn of the fierce July when fleets were scattered as foam
And squadrons as flakes of spray; when galleon and galliass that shadowed the sea
Were swept from her waves like shadows that pass with the clouds they fell from, and she
Laughed loud to the wind as it gave to her keeping the glories of Spain and Rome.

The Spaniards came in their might; but—

. . . England, sweet as the sea that shields her, and pure as the sea from stain,
Smiled, hearing hardly for scorn that stirred her, the menace of saintly Spain.

The poet describes them as sailing gaily on, strong in the fervent hope that their God would "break them and bow them now"—that is, break the English "that ride over ocean wide with hempen bridle and horse of tree."

But the dusk of the day falls fruitless, whose lights should have lit them on:
Sails flash through the gloom to shoreward, eclipsed as the sun that shone:
And the west wind wakes with dawn, and the hope that was here is gone.

Around they wheel and around, two knots to the Spaniard's one,
The wind-swift warriors of England, who shoot us with shafts of the sun,
With fourfold shots for the Spaniard's that spare not till day be done.

And the wind with the sundown sharpens, and hurtles the ships to the lee,
And Spaniard on Spaniard smites, and shatters and yields; and we
Ere battle begin, stand lords of the battle, acclaimed of the sea.

And the day sweeps around to the nightward; and heavy and hard the waves
Roll in on the herd of the hurtling galleons; and masters and slaves
Reel blind in the grasp of the dark strong wind that shall dig their graves.

They fight awhile, and then the storm comes. "He blew with his breath, and they were scattered."

And now is their time come on them. For eastward they drift and reel,
With the shallows of Flanders ahead, with destruction and havoc at heel,
With God for their comfort only, the God whom they serve; and here
Their Lord of his great loving-kindness, may revel and make good cheer;
Though ever his lips wax thirstier with drinking and hotter the lusts in him swell,
For he feeds the thirst that consumes him with blood, and his wine press fumes with the reek of hell.

Fierce noon beats hard on the battle: the galleons that loom to the lee
Bow down, heel over, uplifting their shelterless hulls from the sea:
From scuppers aspirt with blood, from guns dismounted and dumb.
The signs of the doom they looked for, the loud mute witnesses come—
They press with sunset to seaward for comfort: and shall they not find it there?
O servants of God most high, shall His wind not pass you by, and His waves not spare?

The poet, abruptly changing his measure, describes the storm and the fearful havoc it made among the Spanish fleet. Those whom shipwreck spares are slain by the "kernes of murderous Ireland," so that—

The fleet of the foemen of England hath found not one but a thousand graves;
And he that shall number and name them should number by name and by tale the waves.

Mr. Swinburne brings his stirring poem to a close with an apostrophe to England, of which we quote the first and last stanzas.

England, queen of the waves, whose green inviolate girdle enrings thee round
Mother fair as the morning, where is now the place of thy foemen found?
Still the sea that salutes us free proclaims them stricken, acclaims thee crowned.
* * * * * *
England, none that is born thy son, and lives, by grace of thy glory free,
Lives and yearns not at heart and burns with hope to serve as he worships thee:
None may sing thee: the sea-wind's wing beats down our songs as it hails the sea.

THE PRINCIPAL TOBACCO MARKET OF EUROPE.

Amsterdam claims to have become the principal market in Europe for tobacco, in consequence of the excellent quality of the Sumatra tobacco, which is sought for there by buyers from all parts of the world, and especially by the American cigar manufacturers, and of the large amounts of Dutch capital invested in the plantations of Sumatra, Java, and Borneo, the extent of which is daily increasing. The crop of 1886 was the largest hitherto known. Sumatra sent to Holland in 1887 138,000 bales, value £2,660,000, as compared with 125,000 bales, value £2,300,000, in 1886. North America alone purchased in the Dutch market for £1,160,000. Prices slightly improved, partly in consequence of the demand for the finer qualities for cigar-making, for which extra rates were paid. The measure taken by the English Government, fixing 35 per cent. as the limit of water to be added by the tobacco manufacturers, was a severe blow to the sale to England of Java tobacco, the absorptive power of which is very great. The new Merchandise Marks Act has also interfered to a very great extent with the exportation of cigars to England for home consumption and in transit. Borneo is now beginning to send some tobacco of excellent quality, and the produce of British North Borneo is looked forward to with much interest. The dividends of the more important Sumatra tobacco companies makes even beer a poor investment. The Deli Company paid 109 per cent. per annum, and the Arendsburg Company as much as 169 per cent.

At Home and Abroad.

At Lisbon yesterday evening the Crown Prince published a proclamation announcing the assumption by him of the Regency of the country during the King's absence, and declaring that he retained the present Ministers.

The Premier of Victoria has instructed the Victorian Agent-General in London to intimate to the Colonial Office that the Government of the colony considers pauper immigrants as undesirable.

The Emperor William arrived last night in Friedrichsruhe, where great preparations had been made for his Majesty's reception. Triumphal arches had been erected and the streets decorated with floral festoons, while Chinese lanterns were hung throughout the town.

The mayor of Sligo was yesterday sentenced to an additional two months' imprisonment for publishing boycotting notices.

A little girl aged eight years, the daughter of Mr. Lewis, schoolmaster, of Llangattock, Monmouth, fell from a swing yesterday afternoon, and was killed.

The Earl of Dunraven, chairman of the Committee appointed to inquire into the Sweating System at the East-end, intends to move to extend the inquiry to the whole of the United Kingdom.

The Duchess of Buccleuch, on behalf of the women of Great Britain and Ireland, has presented the Queen with a diamond and pearl necklace and earrings, as a Jubilee present.

Although Dr. Liddon will be canon in residence at St. Paul's during August, he will not preach on the Sunday afternoons, on account of some of the Colonial Bishops having accepted invitations to occupy the pulpit.

Walter Hamilton, otherwise Goodfellow, who last week stole the bell bird from the Zoological Gardens, and afterwards destroyed it, was brought up at the Marylebone police-court yesterday, and was fined £5, besides being ordered to pay £10, the value of the bird.

The long-continued floods, it is stated, have destroyed the hay, oat, and potato crop around Carrick-on-Suir and the district. The farming classes are despondent, and a general opinion prevails that payment of rent will be found impossible during the coming winter.

The City Corporation has been asked to assist the scheme for creating in the South of London a series of Polytechnic Institutes for the education and advancement of the youthful portion (male and female) of our working population.

At the Hertford assizes yesterday, before Baron Pollock, Henry Cullum, aged twenty-four, a railway porter, was charged with the murder of Emily Bignell, his sweetheart, by shooting her at Shenley on March 7. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to death.

The two men, John Brosnan and John Buckley, arrested yesterday on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder of John Forham, near Listowel, on Sunday evening, were brought up yesterday and discharged, there being no evidence to sustain the charge against them.

Robert Bright, twenty-nine, a blacksmith, of Church-street, Islington, was yesterday committed for trial at the Clerkenwell police-court on a charge of attempting to murder his wife by striking her on the head with a hatchet on the 19th May last.

The seventieth annual conference of the Bible Christian Connection—one of the branches of Methodism—assembled at Forest-hill, S.E., yesterday, when sixty-eight ministers and forty-nine lay representatives were present. Rev. J. O. Keen, D.D., pastor of the church in which the conference is held, was elected president, and Rev. M. Brokenshire, of Bristol, was elected secretary.

In the Examination Hall of Trinity College, Dublin, yesterday, the opening meeting of the annual gathering of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers was held, the Earl of Rosse, the president of the reception committee, extending a hearty welcome to the members, and Mr. Carbott, the president of the institution, delivering an inaugural address.

Five members of what is known as the "High Rip Gang" of Liverpool roughs, all of whom have been previously convicted, were yesterday sentenced to five years' penal servitude each, for breaking into the house of a chief detective superintendent, and also with robbery with violence, all of them being concerned in the latter, but only four in the former offence.

The inaugural meeting in connection with the visit of the University Extension students to Oxford was held at the new Examination Schools last evening, when about 1,000 persons were present. Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P., presided, and heartily welcomed the visitors. The inaugural address was delivered by Mr. A. H. Dyke Acland, M.P.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., was the principal speaker at an anti-coercion meeting of Liberals held at the Guildhall, Cambridge, last night. Referring to the Parnell Commission, he said he was glad it was going to be held; but, even if it should go against Mr. Parnell and his friends, it would not alter his opinion that the system of government in Ireland was absolutely wrong, and was a system which manufactured criminals.

The revenue received from April 1 to the 28th ult. amounts to £26,321,246, or £47,400 more than the £26,273,846 received in the corresponding period ending July 30, 1887. The expenditure up to the 28th ult. was £30,688,018, being £166,424 more than the expenditure for the similar period of 1887-8. The balances on the 28th ult. amounted to £1,416,247, and on July 30, 1887, to £1,516,455.

Francis William Neale, a Bradford tradesman, pleaded guilty, at the Leeds assizes yesterday, to an indictment charging him with the manslaughter of his wife. It was shown that the prisoner had been subjected to the grossest provocation, and the learned judge sentenced him to a nominal term of imprisonment, the effect of which was that he was released from custody on the rising of the court.

A blacksmith of Ramsgate, named Richard Fielding, was remanded at Bromley, Kent, yesterday, charged on his own confession with murder. The man gave himself up to the police, stating that in 1864 he was in a boat with a married woman named Hannah White on the sea between Margate and Ramsgate, and in a moment of passion pushed her overboard, her body never having been recovered.

Peter Glevey, a pensioner, was convicted at Liverpool assizes yesterday of highway robbery at Widnes. Mr. Justice Stephen, in sentencing the prisoner, said the law provided that if a pensioner was imprisoned for any term exceeding twelve months with hard labour he must lose his pension. He took it that a pension was for past good conduct, so that he failed to see why subsequent misconduct should cause him to be deprived of it. The prisoner must go to gaol for ten months without hard labour; he would thus save his pension.

THE POSITIONS OF STANLEY AND EMIN PASHA.

ANOTHER AFRICAN EXPLORER'S OPINIONS.

Dr. Schweinfurt, the well-known African explorer, happening to be in Geneva, and having seen the announcement that the white chieftain reported to have been seen in Bahr-el-Gazelle was supposed to be Stanley, has favoured the *Journal de Genève* with his views on the subject. Dr. Schweinfurt does not believe that Stanley has shaped such a northerly course as to reach Darfur, but he points out that the route which Stanley had mapped out for himself would lead him into the southern portion of that vast and ill-defined region known under the designation of Bahr-el-Gazelle, and there would, in his opinion, be nothing surprising in the fact of his presence about the second degree of north latitude, being conveyed by slave dealers to Lado, and thence to Khartoum and Suakin.

According to Dr. Schweinfurt, Stanley, having reached Telli, on the southern boundary of the Bahr-el-Gazelle, had two routes to choose from to get to Wadelai. One of these routes would reach Albert Nyanza Lake's south shore, while the other would pass a considerable distance to the west of it, and enable him to reach the Wadelai by the Mangrale, the Loggo, the Kalika, and the Lubari. The former was the route Stanley had originally determined on, but it is possible that once on the spot he may have preferred the latter as safer and more convenient. This was the route followed by Dr. Junker from 1878 to 1882.

As to Emin Pasha, Dr. Schweinfurt holds that he occupies a first-rate strategical position at Wadelai. He is covered on the east by a large and impracticable morass, which protects him against any possible surprise from that direction. His gun boats would enable him to command the river up to Dufile, a distance of about sixty-four miles. On one occasion he pushed on as far as Lado, but he was unable to maintain his position there. He is often attacked, but cannot be said to be regularly besieged. Provided Mr. Stanley be well supplied with ammunition, Dr. Schweinfurt thinks he can hold his present position for a considerable time.

PREPARING FOR MR. BLAINE'S RECEPTION.

The projected reception of Mr. Blaine on his arrival in New York Harbour on the Inman steamer *City of New York* is (says a correspondent) expanding to proportions exceeding all expectations. Hundreds of Republican "marching clubs" from all parts of the country will participate in the ceremonies. The steamer is expected to arrive on August 8, and when her approach is signalled a large procession of steamboats will go down the bay, take Mr. Blaine on board, and bring him to the city. A procession of clubs and deputations will then escort him to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Already applications have been made by or on behalf of more than 100,000 men for permission to take post in the line, including clubs from New England, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and other districts. Various Irish-American deputations and trade societies will send delegations. Mr. Blaine, after this reception, will go to his home in Augusta, Maine, where another reception has been arranged for August 10. Subsequently he will made a tour through the country and deliver several speeches.

THE ITALIAN EMIGRATION SCANDALS.

The Committee which is investigating the emigration scandals at New York has called as witnesses some more of the deluded Italians. These men have stated that they were induced to emigrate by the alluring promises of high wages, and that they were charged exorbitant sums for passage tickets by Italian speculators, under contracts to pay these sums, with usurious interest, within a few months. They had mortgaged their little vineyards, which will be seized for their debts. While the regular charge for a passage from Naples to New York is 115 f., they were charged 250 f. Numerous other swindled Italian immigrants are offering to testify before the Committee. The poor men think the Committee has been specially constituted to right their wrongs, and to secure for them work at high wages.

THE ABYSSINIAN MISSION TO THE TZAR.

As previously stated, an Abyssinian mission, consisting of two monks, lately arrived at St. Petersburg. They were entrusted by the Negus with an autograph letter to the Tzar, in which he asks if his Majesty had duly received a crucifix of massive gold, which he had sent some time previously without having received up to the present any acknowledgment. It is stated, on trustworthy authority, that the Tzar has refused to receive the Abyssinians, much to their disappointment. The reasons for his refusal are not known.

THIRTY THOUSAND POUNDS TO THE POPE.

Probate has been granted of the will of Mr. Henry Edward Sorthouse, formerly of Bromley, and of Kempsey, Worcestershire, but late of Clifton-terrace, Brighton, and Monica Villa, Worthing, who died on June 9 last. He bequeathed all the residue of his property, real and personal, to his wife absolutely, or in the event, which happened, of her death in his lifetime, to Pope Pius IX., or his successor for the time being in the Seat and See of the Church of St. Peter at Rome, for his own use and benefit, and the value of the personalty has been declared at £36,116 12*s.* 7*d.*

SOUTH AFRICA AND THE BOERS.

A Cape Town telegram of yesterday says:—Sir Sidney Shippard, Administrator of British Bechuanaland, left Mafeking yesterday for Bamangwato, the chief place of Khama's territory, where he will institute an inquiry into the recent Boer invasion under Commander Grobelaar. In compliance with the invitation of the Cape Government, President Kruger has appointed General Joubert to watch the case on behalf of the Transvaal.

PRIZE DAY AT DULWICH COLLEGE.

The annual distribution of prizes took place yesterday afternoon at Dulwich College, there being a large attendance. It appears that the school has had a most successful year. The prizes were distributed by the chairman of the governors (the Rev. W. Rogers, rector of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate), who was supported by the Bishop of Rochester, the Head Master (the Rev. C. H. Gilkes), Sir James Paget, Canon Carver, Mr. R. K. Douglas, and the Rev. G. C. Allen (school secretary). The Rev. W. Rogers, in regretting the absence of Lord Justice Bowen, said perhaps the time was appropriate for him to preside, as he had been connected with the college for thirty years, and the present marked a memorable epoch in its history. The Bishop of Rochester then delivered an address, and the proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman, proposed by Sir James Paget.

HATCHARDS, BOOKSELLERS, 187, PICCADILLY, W. All the New and Standard Books. Discount 4*d.* in the shilling. Post orders promptly executed.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT THE LUDWIG CELEBRATION.

EIGHT ELEPHANTS CHARGE A CROWD.

A rather serious accident occurred at Munich yesterday at the historical procession to celebrate the centenary of the birth of King Ludwig. Splendid weather favoured the beautiful spectacle, and a dense mass of people lined the pavements of the broad Ludwig Strasse, while at all the prominent points stands had been erected, which were filled to the highest tiers. Eight elephants and four dromedaries from Hagenbeck's Circus took part in the procession. Cars with emblematical representations of the trades and arts waited to join it at different street corners. Just as the procession had passed the Regent's tent the elephants suddenly came upon a steam car which represented a dragon snorting and spitting fire. The first two elephants pricked up their ears and trumpeted with fright, thus alarming the six who followed. With a plunge they broke the chains that bound their legs. The men seated upon them were unable to control the terrified animals, who charged into the midst of the spectators, trampling down a number of those in their way. A panic ensued, and the people fled in all directions. The elephants then charged a stand. Everybody attempted to escape at once, with the result that the stand gave way, and the occupants were precipitated among the débris. After half an hour's career in the Residenz Platz, the Ludwig Strasse, the Odeon Platz, and the Brienner Strasse, the elephants were finally captured in the arcades of the theatre with the assistance of cavalry, and were surrounded and tied with ropes. It is impossible to say as yet how many persons were injured.

THE STRIKE IN PARIS.

HOW THE SOCIALISTS WILL COMMEMORATE THE REVOLUTION.

The strike hands continue to hold large meetings. The *Times* correspondent says that these gatherings are being attended largely by revolutionists of the most violent class. At yesterday's meeting M. Vaillant, municipal councillor, who was in the chair, said that the Socialist party meant to commemorate the centenary of the Revolution in their own way. While the governing classes were giving banquets to commemorate the emancipation of the *bourgeoisie*, the workmen would keep the fête by organizing a general strike. At another meeting the chairman said they must be prepared for resistance *à outrance*, and should, if needful, have recourse to force. Citizen Maxime Lisbonne, public-house keeper, asked what were they doing? There were 20,000 navvies, and yet they had not ten men among them to take the lead, and call out, "Let us go and hang all the *bourgeois!*" What was the use of putting their hands in their pockets if it was not to pull out a revolver or a dagger? They had been locked up for six months when they had done nothing. It would be better to have six years' imprisonment and do something for humanity. Peaceful demonstrations would come to nothing: were there no men left? This speech, says the *Times* correspondent, was received with great applause. A number of speakers suggested measures for compelling men still working to join the strike. Some advocated persuasion, others the punishment of at least one traitor to intimidate the others.

The number of men on strike who up to yesterday had inscribed their names at the Syndical Chamber was 9,812. The *Standard's* representative said bands of navvies went about attempting to intimidate those who are at work, but as almost every gang of workmen was found protected, either by the police or by soldiers, the success of the intimidators was not great. On the Esplanade des Invalides a group of a hundred strikers were driven away by the men whom they sought to compel to cease work. The same thing occurred in the Avenue Lowendal.

The Anarchists held a meeting yesterday afternoon. None of the men on strike were present. The Anarchists tax them with being too law-abiding, and do not believe the movement will succeed.

THE VANDELEUR EVICTIONS.—VIOLENT RESISTANCE.

Evictions on the Vandeleur estate were resumed yesterday in the townland of Moyasta, about five miles from Kilrush. Four families were turned out, the resistance in one case being exceedingly violent. This was at the house of Thomas Bermingham, who with his wife and grown-up daughters defended their dwelling, which was strongly barricaded at front and rear. From the moment that the sheriff's party arrived, and during the progress of the siege, showers of boiling water mixed with lime and filth were poured on those below, Mr. Cecil Roche, R.M., coming in for his full share. Bermingham and his party wielded from within the house a long pole, with which they swept off the bailiffs and police, who vainly attempted to seize the formidable weapon. The temporary success of the besieged elicited loud cheers from a throng of people who had gathered in boats on the bay, towards which Bermingham's dwelling faces. After a portion of the house wall had been knocked down with the battering-ram, District-Inspector Hill and a party of police, armed with truncheons, rushed through the breach, the former falling headlong inside. Then ensued a fierce scuffle within, which lasted several minutes, Bermingham being at length brought out, much exhausted, and having two deep wounds on his forehead, while his mouth was torn by a baton thrust. After his wounds had been dressed by the military surgeon, he was placed under arrest, his wife, who was also arrested, being subsequently discharged. About twenty-six tenants have now been evicted on the estate, and with yesterday's work the proceedings stand adjourned for a month, when they will be resumed if no settlement be arrived at in the meantime.

SENTENCES ON THE WARWICK BANKERS.

At Warwick assizes yesterday, before Mr. Justice Wills, George Cattell Greenway, solicitor, and partner in the Greenways Bank, at Warwick, which stopped payment on September 6 last, was found guilty of stealing 900 tramway shares, belonging to the Kingsley trustees, of whom his brother, Kelynge Greenway, was the acting trustee. The learned judge said it was with infinite pain that he was compelled to pass a severe sentence, but having taken the case into his most serious consideration, and having thought it over from every point of view, it seemed to him there were no mitigating circumstances in the conduct of George Greenway. A solicitor borrowing money from the trust of which he was the legal adviser was a bad introduction to the case, and it was one which in his experience nearly always ended badly, although not perhaps to the tragic extent of this case. Prisoner had a double responsibility, both as banker and solicitor to the trust, and it was impossible not to look upon it otherwise than as aggravated a case of larceny as could be well conceived. He should fail in his duty if he did not pass the utmost sentence of the law—five years' penal servitude. (Sensation in court.) With regard to Kelynge Greenway—who was found guilty on another count the previous day—it was one of the worst he could think of, although his crime fell far short of the extreme of his brother's guilt. Perhaps he had little idea of how close the crisis was upon him when he yielded to temptation in dealing improperly with the Australian draft, and his offence fell much below the deliberate and calculated fraud of his brother. He would pass sentence of twelve months' hard labour.

FOURTH EDITION.

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES OF THE LATE MR. FRANK HOLL, R.A.

BY ONE WHO KNEW HIM.

Although the terrible suddenness of Mr. Frank Holl's death comes as a shock to his friends and to that portion of the artistic community who knew his methods of working and the high-wrought pressure at which he lived, to few it will come as a surprise. He had recently been compelled to forego most of his society engagements, and at the behest of "dear old Jenner," as he told me, he was restricted to one sitter a day. "The truth is I've been working too hard, and must be very careful, and when one's doctor says that he means every word of it." This was after his visit to Spain, whence he had returned but a month or so. He had gone there at the advice of Sir John Millais, who recommended him to study Velasquez, but not to attempt to work or copy. "It will do your work a lot of good, my boy," he had said; "but Velasquez won't knock you down"—as high a compliment, I take it, as one artist could pay another. To appreciate Mr. Holl's gluttony for work it must be understood that two sitters, or models, a day is as much as an artist ever allows himself, for the amount of concentration necessary to throw himself into the work and especially to pass successfully from one type of character to another requires an intensity of application little dreamed of by the uninitiated. Indeed, Mr. Holl himself once told me that unless he felt that he had dipped his soul into his sitter's character and painted with that, the conviction always came upon him that he had failed. Now, when I say that it was no uncommon thing at one time for the artist to take no fewer than five sitters in a day, some conception may be formed of the pressure at which he worked. These sittings averaged about an hour and a half in length.

THE LATE MR. HOLL.

Mr. Holl was once running over the list of his early works—all of them inspired by the sorrows of the poor and the woes and failings of humanity—and said laughingly, "When I think over them they are, indeed, an awful lot." Starvation, coffins, the dock, and similar subjects occupied his brush, not so much, however, because he was morbidly inclined as because he desired to bring home to the mind and heart of Mayfair the "crime of poverty and the temptations to which the poor are for ever subject." "The nearest approach to cheerfulness I ever made in paint and canvas was in the picture of "Did you ever kill anybody, Father?"—a little girl seated on a general officer's cloak, half-drawing a sword from its scabbard, and looking up. That was, in reality, a portrait of my little daughter, who had found her way into my studio at the time I was painting Lord Wolseley, and whom I had caught in the attitude I painted. Well, even there, you see, was the hint—the suspicion of murder."

It may be said that the distinguishing feature of Mr. Holl's character was his straightforward vigour and persistence, his consistency of purpose, and his determination to carry his object through. And yet he confessed to me that he joined the *Graphic* staff in order to cultivate punctuality, confidence, and self-restraint in painting: for, with all his earnestness, he was constantly betrayed into committing immature ideas to canvas, and so, becoming dissatisfied with them, as often giving them up, till at length he feared that indecision would take possession of him. After three years he left the *Graphic* and painted "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away," &c. The Queen desired to possess this touching work, but the owner refused to give it up, so Mr. Holl painted for her an equally powerful and dismal work, or nearly so, "A Message from the Sea." Accident then threw the artist into portrait-painting pure and simple, for he found that his first portrait—that of Mr. Cousins, R.A.—attracted universal attention and praise, and that his great subject-picture, "Newgate: Committed for Trial," was comparatively speaking unnoticed. "I was awfully disgusted," he said, "but the subject was balm in Gilead after all, for it procured my election into the Academy. The Academicians on whom I called, according to custom, all praised my portrait and ignored 'Newgates—perhaps that was a distasteful subject to some—and even my father said 'Stick to heads.' So to heads I have stuck." From the two hundred portraits and more that he has painted—what a record for a man only forty-three years old!—the following have been extracted as showing the sorts and conditions of men he painted, and whose friendship he won and retained:—

Prince of Wales (2)	Lord Wolseley	Mr. W. S. Gilbert
Mr. Gladstone	Lord Hampden (2)	Mr. Tenniel
Mr. Bright	Sir George Trevelyan	Vice-Chancellor Bacon
Mr. Chamberlain	Gen. Sir Herbert Stewart	Bishop of Gloucester
Baron De Worms	Lord Dufferin	Bishop of Peterborough
Gen. Sir Frederick Roberts	Lord Spencer	Dr. Warr
Duke of Cambridge	General Simmons	Mr. Ernest Hart
Sir William Jenner	Sir Andrew Clark	Mr. Morgan
Lord Cranbrook	Sir Henry Rawlinson	Mr. Agnew
Lord Overstone	Lord Brassey	and
Mr. Plunket	Lord R. Grosvenor	Mr. Francis Holl
Archbishop Trench	Mr. Wilson Barrett	(The artist's father)
Sir John Millais	Dr. Weir Mitchell	

It will be seen that here are no portraits of ladies, the reason being, not so much that for an essentially character painter, such as he was, there are comparatively few opportunities in a woman's face, as that the commissions for the heads of men more or less interesting gave him no opportunity for breathing space. That he could paint a pretty face is proved by his picture of "Getting Better," but he was promising himself, in the course of the present year, to set about immortalizing some beautiful woman. He had, moreover, made up his mind to break off his portrait-painting for a while—"I find the strain too great, and besides, I feel as if I were getting stale," he said—and devote himself to the big historical group of "Her Majesty's Judges," to be painted in their robes and ermines. Had he but lived to carry out his intention, few pictures would have been more worthy of the British school of to-day, for it was just the subject to engage his full powers of colour, character, and composition, and with which no one, save Sir John Millais, could hope to grapple. Of all his portraits not one, I suppose, has been more discussed than that of Mr. Gladstone, now hanging in Burlington House. When I was in his studio a few days before "Show Sunday" he was placing a selection of his year's harvest upon the easels—for he had painted no fewer than thirty in the course of the year, of which only fourteen were exhibited—and he asked me which I liked best. I told him what the critics and public have since declared, that the Lord Spencer was the best. "Well," he said, in a somewhat downhearted manner, "I'm sorry to hear you say so; but you're not the first. I'm disappointed, in fact, because although Lord Spencer is as fine a subject as a man could have—in fact, he's a walking Velasquez; just look how his eyes droop at the corners, just as we see in Velasquez's 'Philip the Fourth of Spain'—it was into the Gladstone that I put all I knew and threw my whole self, and really exhausted my strength. I became very excited while going to Hawarden, for I felt like a man about to walk the slack wire before the world, and I feared a failure. But nothing could have given me confidence like my reception. I had expected to see nothing at Hawarden but collars and tree stumps; of stumps there were hardly any to be seen, while my first sight of Mr. Gladstone's collar was a tremendous shock of disappointment. My subject gave me the best light at the Castle, his library, and sat in a manner that would set an example to any model. For five consecutive days he sat, or rather stood, to me, in the attitude he accidentally adopted himself, the hours lasting from eleven to half-past one each day, with five minutes' rest in between. I had worked myself up into a state of semi-exaltation, for I had determined to paint the picture in a 'do-or-die' fashion, feeling that if I hesitated I was lost. I doubt if I slept more than two hours a night at Hawarden. During even that time I dreamed of my work, and more than once I got out of bed and pulled the picture out to look at it." This, perhaps, better than any description of mine, will give some idea of the earnestness and conscientiousness of Mr. Holl: the words are his own, for I took them down in shorthand at the time for journalistic purposes.

There is no doubt that the income Mr. Holl derived from portrait-painting was very large, but it was far smaller than is generally supposed. "People say," said he to me on one occasion, with an amused smile—the smile that so delightfully lighted up his face from time to time—"Holl paints thirty portraits a year, say, at a thousand pounds each—that's £30,000 a year. What an income! As you know, I get but a fraction of the thousand; that the price of some of the pictures is modified to meet the amount of funds in the hands of presentation committees, if the presentation is a good object; and that pictures are sometimes presents. We artists are not the mercenary fellows the public think us." That he did not work from mercenary motives I know, but simply, like Tennyson's linnet, "because he must." At the same time, I suppose his income could not have been less than £10,000.

EXPECTED VISIT OF QUEEN VICTORIA TO BADEN.

A telegram from Baden announces that the Queen of England is expected to arrive there in the autumn, and that her Majesty will take up her residence in the Villa Hohenlohe. The belief is expressed in Berlin in certain unofficial journals that the Emperor will arrange a meeting with the Queen during her stay.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE GERMAN EMPEROR AND PRINCE BISMARCK.

FRIEDRICHSRUHE, August 1.—The Emperor William, accompanied by Count Herbert Bismarck, arrived here at midnight and was received at the mansion by Prince Bismarck. A large crowd of spectators had gathered to witness the meeting, and cheered his Majesty enthusiastically on his arrival. Afterwards the assembled multitude joined in singing the Prussian national anthem and "Die Wacht am Rhein."

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

BERLIN, August 1.—The semi-official *North German Gazette* to-day states that Herr Abrogast, a German Customs collector, and a well-known Alsatian citizen, was insulted, in company with his wife, by Frenchmen on the 22nd of last month, while travelling to the French village of Arnaville. The journal, commenting on the matter, adds, "The incident proves that the neighbouring State is a savage country—a fact which ought to be remembered by travellers before entering it."

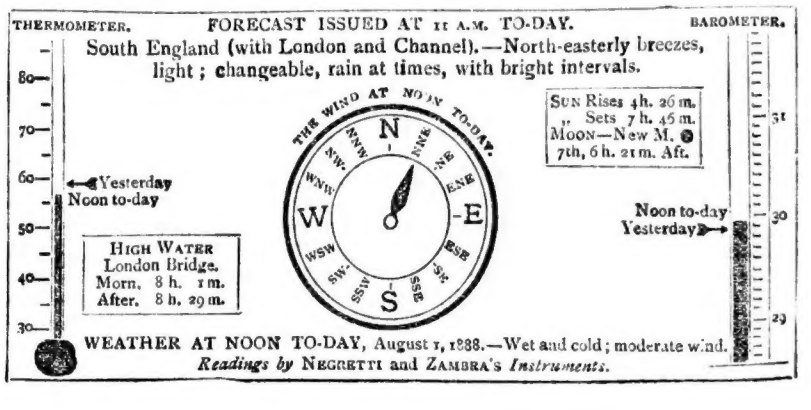
OPENING OF THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

MELBOURNE, August 1.—The opening of the Melbourne Centennial Exhibition took place this morning. All the colonies have sent large contingents of visitors and the city is crowded, the gathering of leading Australians being immense and never before equalled. The Governors of the various colonies who have arrived are the guests of Sir H. Brougham Loch at Government House, the whole city is *en fête*, and the programme of festivities arranged in honour of the occasion, including banquets, balls, and concerts, extends over a week.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mr. W. H. Gladstone's committee, in a fresh circular of yesterday's date, says:—"A mass of printed matter having been issued by the committee of the board, we desire to say that we do not propose to enter into a lengthened controversy on the various matters referred to in it. We adhere to the statements already issued by us, which are correct, and again repeat that our sole object is to obtain an independent report by an independent committee, and submit that report for the approval of the shareholders at a general meeting."

The House of Commons is to meet on Saturday for the purpose of discussing the Burghs Police (Scotland) Bill.



THIS MORNING'S SCENES IN PARLIAMENT.

MR. PARNELL CONFIDENT OF VICTORY.

The Central News says the House of Commons continued in a very excited state right up to the close of the sitting. The following account supplements the record given by "A Spectator" in another column :—

The division on Mr. Parnell's motion to report progress was completed about half-past two, and Mr. Sexton then moved that the Chairman leave the chair. Mr. Courtney, who acted throughout the trying night with admirable patience, fairness, and firmness, declined for various reasons to put the motion to the vote. Thereupon Mr. Healy rose and continued the general debate in a speech of great vehemence, which roused the enthusiasm of his friends to fever point. Mr. Healy was followed by Mr. Goschen, who was scarcely in a cooler state of mind than the Irish orator. Almost in his opening sentences he roused the ire of the Irish and Radical members, and his speech was animated from beginning to end by interruptions often of a most violent character. Mr. Goschen denounced the attacks made upon the First Lord of the Treasury and warmly protested against the manner in which the veracity of the leader of the House had been impugned. Hon. gentlemen, he said, had treated members of her Majesty's Government as if they could not be trusted to speak the truth—a complaint which was received by the Irish members with loud, prolonged, and expressive cheers, which momentarily drowned the right hon. speaker's voice. The scene at this point became so disorderly that Mr. Courtney considered it necessary to warn the members below the gangway that he would not allow the veracity of Ministers to be questioned in that manner, and that he would name any hon. member who disregarded this ruling.

Then Mr. Parnell rose amid the frantic cheers of his supporters, and in deliberate tones challenged the Government to deny that it was at a Cabinet Council attended by the Attorney-General, the leading counsel for the *Times*, that the words "and other persons" were added to the bill. He further accused the Government of loading the dice and poisoning the dagger. Nevertheless neither he nor his friends had reason to fear the fullest investigation, and he prophesied that at the end of the inquiry, which must inevitably be a prolonged one, it would be found that he and his colleagues had the victory with them, while on the Government would rest the shame and the disgrace. (Wild cheers from the Irish benches followed this peroration.)

Then the Committee divided—for Sir John Simon's amendment, 166; against, 222; Government majority, 56. The comparative reduction in the Government majority was cheered by the Opposition, but everybody was now surfeited with continuous "scenes." Progress was allowed to be reported, and the House rapidly emptied. Mr. Jackson brought in a bill to consolidate the law relating to excise licences for hawkers, and the House adjourned at 3.30 A.M.

MR. JUSTICE DAY AND THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

SOME PARTICULARS ABOUT HIS LORDSHIP'S CAREER.

Mr. Justice Day is understood to have communicated with the Lord Chancellor, and to have placed himself entirely in the hands of the Government. It is probable, therefore, that the composition of the Parnell Commission will not be altered. Writing on the subject, the London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* states the impression among the members of the bar is that his lordship does not care to resign. He is undoubtedly a man of considerable strength of character, and his friends say that the attacks made on him are more likely to make him remain on the Commission.

At the present time a few facts concerning Mr. Justice Day's career may be of interest. John Charles Frederick Sigismund Day was born in the Hague in 1826. His father was an English soldier, his mother a Dutchwoman. He was educated first at Friburg, then at Bath, and he is a B.A. of London University, having been called to the bar by the Middle Temple about the same time. He made his first mark by writing a good book on the Common Law Procedure Act of 1854, which had just then revolutionized the practice; and as editor of "Roscoe's Nisi Prius" he assimilated a good deal of the law of evidence. As a counsel, Mr. Day was a recognized wit, and, consequently, a favourite with juries, who were much more commonly resorted to by litigants in those days than they are now. Hence he came to be generally retained in damage cases, and at one time few cases against railway companies were complete without him. After three and-twenty years of steady and increasing work as a junior he "took silk," and in 1882 he was raised to the bench by Mr. Gladstone, not undeservedly, and without having ever sought parliamentary honours. Mr. Justice Day is still given to joking on the bench, though, like all other judges, his wit has been dulled by the "counterfeited glee" with which the judicial joke is always received. As a criminal judge his severity is great More than one of his unproportioned sentences have been most strongly commented upon in the press. Mr. Justice Day is one of the two Roman Catholics on the bench, the other being Mr. Justice Mathew.

THE AGRARIAN MURDER NEAR LISTOWEL.

A farmer named Barry has been arrested to-day in connection with the murder of John Forhan, at Mount Cole, near Listowel. All the other prisoners have been discharged.

REPORTS OF CRICKET MATCHES.

SURREY v. THE AUSTRALIANS.

A start was made yesterday at the Oval in this match. Both sides completed an innings—Surrey, 135, and the Australians 52—the latter had therefore to follow on, and when stumps were drawn had lost two wickets for 33 runs.

SURREY.—First Innings.

Shuter, c and b Ferris	0	Henderson, b Turner	0
Bowden, b Turner	9	Lohmann, c Bannerman, b Turner	2
M. Read, b Turner	0	Bowley, b Woods	6
Abel, c Bannerman, b Turner	15	Beaumont, not out	8
W. W. Read, b Woods	18	Extras	1
Wood, c Bonnor, b Woods	10		
Key, c Edwards, b Woods	46	Total	155

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings.

M'Donnell, c Wood, b Bowley	1	Turner, c Bowden, b Beaumont	23
Bannerman, c Abel, b Lohmann	2	Ferris, c Henderson, b Bowley	5
Bonnor, c Henderson, b Lohmann	0	Boyle, run out	2
Trott, c Abel, b Lohmann	14	Worrall, not out	1
Woods, c Lohmann, b Bowley	0	Extra	1
Edwards, c Henderson, b Lohmann	1		
Jarvis, c Abel, b Lohmann	2	Total	52

AUSTRALIANS.—Second Innings.—M'Donnell, c Wood, b Bowley, 23; Trott, c Wood, b Abel, 0; Bannerman, not out, 6; Bonnor, not out, 4; total, 33.

Yesterday Yorkshire beat Gloucestershire by three wickets, and the match between M.C.C. and Leicestershire at Lord's was abandoned. The prospects of play commencing at Lord's to-day between Rugby and Marlborough are very slight.

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

Half-past One.

AMERICANS FIRM.—OTHER DEPARTMENTS INACTIVE.

There is no change of importance in the condition of the Money market. The payments in the Consols market have caused a somewhat better inquiry for short money, which is not now obtainable under 1 per cent., but the supply is fairly abundant, and borrowers find little difficulty in getting their requirements satisfied at that rate. The discount rate remains unaltered at 1⅞ to 2 per cent. for three months' bank bills, with a fair amount of paper offering. There are still apprehensions with regard to withdrawals of gold for South America, but the opinion is not so general that the Bank's stock of bullion will be trenched upon as it is reported that the amount required at the moment has been obtained in other quarters.

There is still little feature of interest on the Stock Exchange, and but a thin attendance of members. The chief speculative attention is again centred in the department for American Railway securities, the business done in other directions being on the smallest possible scale Consols again show no alteration, but in the Home Railway market the weather continues to affect prices, which are in several instances a trifle lower, especially so in the case of Deferred stocks of the Southern lines. Foreign Government Bonds are a little irregular. Egyptian descriptions are weak, and Italian, Portuguese, and Spanish are all a trifle lower. A further upward movement is shown in the American Railroad market owing to continued favourable advices from New York. The advance, however, is not of special importance, except in the case of Union Pacific and Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary. The changes in other directions generally range from ¼ to ½. Grand Trunk of Canada stocks show a rather weak tendency after yesterday's sharp advance, and Mexican Railway issues are still a dull market. Mining shares are neglected.

The Stock Market at New York yesterday opened firm to strong, with Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul the only weak point. Good buying all round, however, with Western Union Telegraph and Union Pacific as the favourites, soon raised prices, and shorts hurried to cover. The advance continued until the close, when the rise ranged from ½ to 1½. The market closed active to strong, at the best.

The following are the latest changes compared with last night's closing:—

In Home Railways.—*Advanced:* Hull and Barnsley, Great Eastern, and Great Western ¼. *Receded*: Brighton Deferred and South Eastern Deferred ⅜, Caledonian and North British ⅛.

Among Foreign Stocks.—*Risen*: Hungarian Gold ¼, Turkish 1671 and Defence ¼. *Declined*: Egyptian State Domain and French Three and Four and a Half per Cents. ¼, Spanish Four per Cents. ⅛, and Turkish Groups 3 and 4 1-16.

American Railroads.—*Risen*: Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary 1½, Union Pacific ⅞, New York Central ½, Wabash Mortgage ½, the Preference ¼, Lake Shore, Norfolk and Western Preference, and Mexican Central Bonds ⅜, Illinois Central, Missouri, Kansas, and Texas, and New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage ¼, Central Pacific, Ontario, and Philadelphia and Reading shares ⅛. *Fallen*: Louisville and Nashville ¼. Denver Ordinary and Erie shares ⅛.

As regards Canadian and Foreign Railways.—*Higher:* Canadian Pacific ¼, and South Austrian shares 1-16. *Fallen*: Grand Trunk Guaranteed ⅜, the First Preference ¼, Mexican First and Second Preferences ⅛.

Spratt's shares are up ⅛; but Hudson's Bay and Suez Canal are down ¼, De Beers and Allsopp shares ⅛.

The Bank of England give notice that, in order to prepare the dividends due on the undermentioned dates, the balances of the several accounts in the following funds will be struck on the night of Monday, the 3rd September, 1888, namely:—Dividends due 5th and 6th October, 1888: £2 15s. per Cent. Consolidated stock, 1903; £2 15s. per Cent. Annuities, 1905; Reduced £3 per Cent. annuities; £2 10s. per Cent. annuities; annuities for terms of years; Local Loans £3 per Cent. annuities; India £3 10s. per Cent. stock; India £3 per Cent. stock; Metropolitan Consolidated stock (£3 10s. per cent). Dividends due October 1, 1888: Eastern Bengal Railway annuities, A and B; Liverpool Corporation stock (£3 10s. per cent.); New South Wales stock, 1924 (£3 10s. per cent.)

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market opened quiet, with a moderate demand. Probable sales, 8,000 bales Prices on the spot are unchanged. Futures quiet at one point decline.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC			Brighton (Ordinary)	133	41 xd	London and County	7½
Consols	101¼	⅛	Do. A	122½	¼	Union of London	38⅛ 9½
New Consols 2½	99⅛	⅛	Chatham (Ordinary)	21⅛	⅜	London and West	66½ 7½xd
Reduced 3 p. c.	101	½	Do. Preference	102	½	London Joint Stock	39 40 xd
Local Loans Stock	103¼	¼	North Western	170¼	1	Nat. Prov. of Eng.	43 4
New 2½ per Cents	96	½	South Western	138⅝	9½	Stand. Bnk. S. Afric	46½ 7½
India 3½ per Cent	103¼	6¼	Manchester & Shef.	67	9	**MINES.**	
Do. 4½ p.c. Rup	70⅛	⅛	Do. A	35	¼	Indian Consolidated	5 16 7 16
Egyptian Guar.	102	½	Met. Consolidated	75¼	¼	Mysore Shares	3⅛ ⅜
Met. Bd. Wks. 4½	113	⅛	Do. Land Stock	71½	2½	Ooregums	1⅛ ¼
Do. 3 p.c. Sterl'g	103¼	4	Do. District	35¼	6¼	Cape Copper	3⅜ ⅛
Birmingham Corp. Stk	109⅛	10	Midland	131⅜	⅜	Namaqua	3⅛ ⅛
Liverpool	110¼	11¼	North British	113⅜	14½	Mason and Barrow	9 ¼
FOREIGN STOCKS			North Eastern	157¼	⅜	Rio Tinto	19½ ¼
Argentine 6 p. c.	103	5	North Stafford	106	8	Montana Exploration	1 9 16 17 16
Do. Hard Dols.	69½	70½	South Eastern	128	30 xd	De Beers	25⅛ ⅛
Do. Treasury	97½	8½	Do. Deferred	103	¼	Kimberley Cent.	29 ½
Austrian Gold	90	2	**FOREIGN RAILWAYS.**			**TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.**	
Do. Silver	65	7	Canada Pacific	59⅛	¼xd	Anglo-American	41 2
Brazilian 1875	102½	3⅛	Can. Pacific Shares	37¼	⅛	Do. Pref.	68 9
B. Ayres 6. p. c.	102	4	Chic. Mil. and St. P.	75⅛	⅜	Direct Unit. States	9⅝ ⅛
Do. Cedulas	62	3	Denver & R. Grande	19½	20	Eastern	12⅜ ⅜
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1886	100	2	Do. Pref.	50¼	¼	Ditto Extension	12⅞ 13⅛
Costa Rica A	87⅛	8½	Illinois Shares	124½	5	United Telephone	13⅛ ⅛
Do. B	86	7	Lake Shore	95⅜	⅛	Globe Teleg. Trust	0¼ 7
Egypt. State Dom	101½	2	Ohio & Mississippi	24	½	**TRAMWAYS, ETC**	
Do. Unified	83¼	⅛	Louisand Nashville	62½	¾	London Gen. Om.	211 16
Do. Preference	101¼	2	Mex. Cen. Bonds	69	⅛	London Street	13 15
Do. Daira Saniet.	73¾	9	Do. Nat "A"	61	2	London Tramway	14 15 xd
French 3 p.c. Rnts	82 4	¼	Miss. Kan. & Texas	15¼	16	North Metropolitan	18⅝ 19
Do. 4½ p.c. Rnts	105	½	N. Y. Cen. Shares	109	⅛	**WATERWORKS**	
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	73¼	4¼	New York Ontario	16¼	17¼	Chelsea Waterworks	251 6
Hung. Gold Rents	82¼	¼	Erie Shares	27⅜	8⅛	East London	195 200
Italian	95½	¼	Do. Sec. Mort.	100⅛	1	Grand Junction	123 8
Mexican Converted	38½	¼	Norlolk & West. Pr.	52⅝	3	Kent	270 5
Peruvian 5 p.c. '72	13¼	14	N. Y. P. & O. 1st, Mg.	38⅛	⅝	Lambeth	235 60
Do. 6 p.c.	15⅛	⅛	North. Pacific Pref.	58⅛	⅛	New River, New	343 8 xd
Portuguese	63⅛	⅝	Pennsylvania Sh.	55¼	½	S'thwrk. & Vauxhall	101 6
Russian 1873	97¼	8	Philad'l Read. Sh.	33	¼	W. Middlesex	264 9
Spanish 4 p. c.	72	⅛	Union Pacific Shares	61½	¾	**GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.**	
Turkish 1854	99	101	Wabash Preferred	26½	7	Gaslight & Coke A	255 9
Group 1	24	5	Do. Gen. Mort.	45	6	Imp. Continental	206 9
Group 2	14⅝	⅜	Grand Trunk Sh.	10⅛	⅜	South Metropolitan	319 24
Groups 3 and 4	14⅛	⅛	Do. First Pref.	58½	¾	Brush Elec Lt (£10 l)	3¼ ¼
4½ p. c. 1871	86	⅛	Do. Second Pref.	40½	¾	**MISCELLANEOUS.**	
5 p. c. Defence	96	½	Do. Third Pref.	22¼	3	Allsopp	9¼ 10
5 p. c. Priority	82	3	Do. Guaranteed	66¼	7¼	Guinness and Co.	320 5
Uruguay Unified	71½	¼	Mexican Ordinary	46⅞	7⅛	Hotchkiss	11⅝ ⅛
Virginia Funded	39	41	Do First Pref	119⅞	20⅛	Bryant and May	12⅛ 13⅛
U.S. 4½ p.c.	103	⅛	Ob. de 2nd Pref	78½	9¼	Spratt's Patent	9⅛ ⅛
BRITISH RAILWAYS.			Lombardo-Venetian	8½	⅛	P. and O. Steam	62 4
Caledonian	106	¼	Varna 3 per Cent	6⅛	⅛	Royal Mail Steam	59 61
Great Eastern	67¼	⅝xd	Nitrate Railway	25	¼	Nat. Discount Co.	11 ½xd
Great Northern	117½	18⅛	**BANKS.**			Hudson's Bay	19⅛ ⅛
Ditto A	100	1	Alliance Bank	13	½xd	Suez Canal	86 ¼
Great Western	140¼	¼	City Bank	20	1 xd	E. & W. Ind. Dock	24 6
Hull and Barnsley	30¼	¼	Consolidated Bank	7¼	8¼xd	London and St. Katharine	88 40
Lanc and York.	117½	18½	Imperial Ottoman	10⅜	¼		

THE STRIKE AT BRYANT AND MAY'S.

MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.—SPEECH OF MR. WILBERFORCE BRYANT.

An interim meeting of the shareholders of Bryant and May (Limited) was held yesterday at Cannon-street Hotel, Mr. Wilberforce Bryant in the chair. There was a fair attendance. The business of the meeting was to sanction the payment of a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum.

The chairman, referring to the strike, which he called the "so-called strike," said for some considerable time an agitation had been on foot in the East-end of London tending to disquiet and upset the minds of the workers, particularly in the business of match making. To show how this was done he read an extract from one of the prints responsible for "this disreputable agitation." This extract raised the whole question of "the ethics of shareholding," and in very strong language denounced those who accepted large dividends without regard to the conditions of the workers. In addition to the circulation of such papers posters had been placarded round the district tending to inflame the minds of the workpeople against the managers and directors of the company. In order that the shareholders might understand what led to the strike he explained that during this season of the year the match trade was dull, and there was not full work for all hands. This year, with the unfavourable weather, the usual number of hands did not leave for out-door work, such as picking fruit and peas, and the result was that the wages of the individual hands had not been so great as usual for a few weeks before the strike. There were, however, no real grievances so far as the foremen and managers were concerned. When the strike took place, and the workers went outside, they were taken in hand by their professed friends, and grievances were conjured up. As a consequence, there was a strong feeling on the part of several persons that there was cause of complaint, and some young men in connection with Toynbee Hall rushed heedlessly into the fray, but they had afterwards to admit that they were mistaken. Speaking of the negotiations with the London Trades Council, he said Mr. Shipton was exceedingly fair, practical, and candid. He, of course, found that there was another side to the question, and that many erroneous statements had been made by the girls and on their behalf. In the matter of wages the majority of the hands could earn from 15 to 25 per cent. more than the same class of labour could earn in any other industry in the East-end of London. One of the girls who came with the Trades Council had stated that her average wages had been from 6*s.* to 8*s.* per week, but when the wages books were examined it was found that she had earned on an average 12*s.* 7½*d.* The Socialists, however, had accepted any statements that had been made, and on these statements they had written the foulest and most disgraceful articles reflecting upon the management of the company and their position as shareholders. In talking the matter over the representatives of the Trades Council candidly admitted that the girls had no grievances, but for the sake of getting over the difficulty they appealed to the firm to make apparent concessions, so that the girls could come back with some good grace to their work. They accordingly fell in with a few of the suggestions made; but the girls had already asked the firm to return to several of the old arrangements. He denied that the girls were wretched, down-trodden, and half-starved; the very opposite was the case. As to the charge that the company was endeavouring to set up a monopoly in order to get the workpeople into their power, he said that was simply absurd. They had endeavoured to consolidate the manufacture and reduce the cost of production, so that they might be able to compete with the foreigner, and in doing that he thought they were the best friends of the working classes in the East-end. Statements had been in circulation about the box-makers for some time, which had encouraged the Social Democrats to seize upon their undertaking for attack to further their own ends. Now, as a matter of fact, a competent girl could earn from 12*s.* to 14*s.* per week at boxmaking, but poor women took to this work to eke out their incomes, and only pursued it at odd times. They earned 2*s.*, 3*s.*, or 4*s.* a week, and people jumped to the conclusion that they were engaged in the work from morning till night and could only earn these amounts. That was an absolute mistake.

A few questions were put, and satisfaction was expressed with the conduct of the directors.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGE.

The marriage of Mr. Edward Neil Baynes, youngest son of Sir William J. W. Baynes, Bart., and Lady Baynes, of Forest Lodge, West-hill, Putney, with Miss Charlotte Augusta Irby, eldest daughter of the late Hon. Augustus A. F Irby, was solemnized yesterday at St. Peter's, Eaton-square. The ceremony was performed by the Hon. and Rev. Llewelyn Irby, of Whiston, Northampton, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. M. C. Baynes, vicar of St. Luke's, Reigate, brother of the bridegroom. The bride, who was given away by her mother, wore a dress of white moiré and satin stripe, trimmed with pearl beading, with long train and orange flowers and myrtle, and Brussels lace veil fastened with diamonds. The bridesmaids (six), who were Miss Cecilia Irby, sister of the bride, Hon. Winifred Irby and Miss Cunningham, cousins of the bride, Miss Pulteney, Miss M. Pulteney, and Miss Hester-Johnstone, were attired in cream China silk with pink silk front and pink moiré sashes, white straw hats trimmed with tulle and pink roses, pink rose bouquets tied with pink moiré ribbon; the ornaments a gold brooch, the gift of the bridegroom. Major Kenneth Baynes, brother of the bridegroom, acted as groomsman. A reception was given at Lady Boston's town residence, 76, Eaton-place, and among those present were Lord Boston, Lady Boston, Hon. Alice Irby, Sir Percy Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Irby, Major, Mrs., and Miss Irby, Captain, Mrs., and Miss Wood. Early in the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Baynes left for Scotland for the honeymoon.

HAMPDEN HOUSE IN CHANCERY.

Mr. Justice Kay, in the Chancery Division yesterday, directed a partition action with respect to the Irish estates of the Earl of Buckinghamshire. The interest in the case is derived from the fact that the sale of the Irish estates is intended to avert the necessity for parting with Hampden House, the historic seat of the Earls of Buckinghamshire, which the present Earl is anxious to retain in the family. The money to be raised is required for charges on the property.

A FATHER AND SON DROWNED.

A sad boat accident occurred off Dover yesterday by which two watermen, named Bartholomew, father and son, were drowned. The men had gone off in answer to the signal of a steamer bound to London for a boat to land a pilot. They were towing alongside the steamer when it was found that she was going too fast for the punt, and they cut adrift. In doing this the boat was struck by the propeller, which cut away the keel and smashed through the sides. The craft capsized, and its two occupants were thrown into the river. The occurrence was witnessed from the shore, where great excitement was caused. Two boats put off, but they reached the spot too late to save the men.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL IN THE LORDS.

READ A SECOND TIME.

In the House of Lords yesterday, Lord Balfour of Burleigh moved the second reading of the Local Government Bill, the provisions of which he described at some length. Lord Monk Bretton said that the Bill had undergone many changes for the worse in the House of Commons. He regretted that the licensing clauses had been withdrawn.

Lord Carnarvon regarded the whole bill unfavourably, and denied the wisdom of adopting a uniform system of government for boroughs and counties. It would enormously increase the number of agitators and demagogues, and would replace efficient governing bodies by huge vestries.

Lord Kimberley thought that the principle of the bill was an admirable one, but hoped that it would be supplemented next Session by another measure, which would simplify areas and elections. In regard to the London clauses, he thought the time had come for putting an end to the Metropolitan Board of Works.

Lord Salisbury said that the measure was not revolutionary in any sense, as the powers transferred from the quarter sessions were not very ancient, with the exception of those which related to the control of bridges. Nor were they very important, as the duties of quarter sessions were performed by a few gentlemen sitting for a few days at a time. The bill was necessary to prevent any jealousy of classes, and it would be a greater evil to refuse the measure than to pass it. The bill was read a second time.

THE SUICIDE OF THE DOCTOR OF TULLAMORE GAOL.

EVIDENCE OF DR. RIDLEY'S FATHER.

Some very melancholy evidence was given yesterday at Fermoy at the inquest on the late Dr. Ridley, who cut his throat on the 20th inst., while waiting to be examined on the Mandeville inquest. Dr. George Pierce Ridley, a cousin, said the deceased was of a very sensitive nature, and seemed to feel very keenly the reports which appeared in the newspapers, which he said were all false. Dr. Ridley complained to the witness that persons who were formerly of a friendly disposition to him shunned him in the street, and on one or two occasions he was hooted. He lost considerable private practice.

Mr. George Ridley, the father of the deceased, who was very much affected, said his son appeared to be greatly fretted and annoyed about reports in reference to the Crimes Act prisoners in Tullamore gaol: he said the reports were not true. His anxiety continued increasing during the whole time of Mr. O'Brien's imprisonment, but when Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Mandeville, Mr. Hooper, and Mr. Lane, on their release, spoke highly of him, his son's spirits and cheerfulness came back to him until the time of Mr. Mandeville's death. Dr. Moorehead's letter in the *Freeman's Journal* on July 13, however, pained his son very much, and the depression returned to him. On the night before his departure from Tullamore to attend the inquest at Mitchelstown, he appeared very much depressed. On the evening of July 18 witness met him at the hotel at Fermoy. He was looking over some papers, and did not appear to possess his ordinary intelligence. Witness saw him in his bedroom on the following day, and witness was speaking to him about the inquest, when he said, "Oh, father, don't say anything more to me on the subject. I have not slept a wink for the last three nights." His son never complained about the Prisons Board authorities. As far as witness knew he stood very high with them. He spoke very highly of Dr. Barr. To the coroner: My son never used the word boycotting when describing his treatment by the people. What preyed most on his mind was the reports scattered broadcast over the whole world wherever the English language is spoken in which the treatment of the prisoners in Tullamore gaol was referred to as brutal and cruel.

A Juror: Why did your son feel depressed about the inquest on Mr. Mandeville? Would it not have been an advantage to him to have an opportunity of refuting these charges at an inquiry?—Yes; but the proceedings and the letter of the 13th July brought back to his mind what he had previously suffered, and produced a depressing effect on him.—Had your son any reason to dread the inquiry?—As far as I know I don't believe he had.—To the coroner—I don't believe the suggestions of Dr. Barr or any one else would affect my son in doing his duty. If your son had an independent position what was the necessity of bringing Dr. Barr and Dr. McCabe to the prison?—Seeing the condition of my son, and the annoyance which he was receiving, I recommended the Visiting Justices' Commission to pass a resolution asking the Prisons Board to send independent medical inspection to see whether my son was doing his duty; but I believe it was in consequence of that that Dr. Barr and Dr. McCabe were sent to the prison.—A juror: Did your son ever feel nervous about carrying out any instructions as to the treatment of prisoners he might have received from the Prisons Board?—I never heard that he received any instructions from the Prisons Board. My son was in London about five or six weeks before his death. It was on private business.

The Rev. Graham Craigh, rector of Tullamore, gave similar evidence. Could you gather from his conversation that it was repugnant to his feelings to have to deal with the political persons?—Yes. He often expressed his regret that they had been sent there at all. The inquiry was adjourned.

HOSPITAL SUNDAY FUND.—At the meeting of the council of the Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund, held at the Mansion House yesterday afternoon, it was stated that the amount collected was £39,536, with a prospect of an additional £1,500 being received from congregations which had not sent in their returns, so that the total amount would be £41,306.

EPIDEMIC AMONG GERMAN CAVALRY HORSES.—There is a severe epidemic prevalent among the horses of the cavalry regiments quartered in Alsace-Lorraine. All these regiments have been temporarily dismounted, and the grand manœuvres which were to have taken place in the annexed provinces have been countermanded. The cavalry officers are compelled to do infantry drill.

WILL OF THE LATE MR. DWYER GRAY, M.P.—Probate has been granted of the will of Mr. Edmund William Dwyer Gray, M.P., proprietor of the *Freeman's Journal*, Dublin. The value of the personal estate has been declared at £89,611, including £10,026 in England, and beyond a legacy of £1,500, to Mr. A. Plunkett, solicitor, of Wellington Quay, the whole amount is bequeathed absolutely to his wife for the benefit of herself and his children, who are to be brought up in the Roman Catholic faith.

MARRIAGE OF MISS WHITE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—The marriage of Miss White, the only daughter of Sir William White, her Majesty's Ambassador at the Porte, with Mr. Carl Geijer, of the Swedish Diplomatic Service, was celebrated yesterday afternoon at the Cathedral of the Holy Spirit, by Bishop Bonnetti, the Apostolic Delegate. The whole Diplomatic Body were present, and a large number of Ottoman dignitaries and members of the British colony crowded the chancel. The bride's witnesses were M. de Radowitz, the German Ambassador; and Baron Blanc, the Italian Ambassador.

LAST NIGHT IN THE HOUSE—AND THIS MORNING.

TWELVE HOURS OF "SCENES." BY A SPECTATOR.

BETWEEN 3 P.M. yesterday and nearly four this morning the House of Commons was—"vindicating its dignity." The House is not seen at its best when it is vindicating its dignity. After sitting through twelve hours of ineffective jangling, one's heart is too full for further comment. By the time this is in print the House will have begun vindicating its dignity again.

PARNELL *v.* CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Chamberlain's reply to Mr. Parnell's damning attack of the night before was delayed till Mr. Parnell had himself spoken once more, in continuation with his adjourned speech, and had thrown out an intolerable challenge. Mr. Parnell had little change to make in his charges: for "always" he should have said "often," as was suggested in yesterday's *Pall Mall Gazette*; and he was proceeding to define and amplify his accusation when Mr. Courtney pulled him up, and he "reserved the rest for the Commission." At which Mr. Chamberlain, who was very pale and quiet throughout, smiled down the Opposition cheers.

Mr. Chamberlain's answer amounted to this:—

(1) As Minister, his communications were known to his colleagues. (2) As for the conference about National Councils, that plan, which he had fathered hitherto, came from Mr. Parnell; and he, too, would produce letters, written *all* in Mr. Parnell's own handwriting. There was little demonstration before or after this statement.

Mr. Parnell replied that Mr. Chamberlain was blinking his violation of his Cabinet oath, and referred to letters from him about the Crimes Act, Police Bill, &c. He was then checked once more; Mr. Chamberlain made a general demurrer; Mr. Gladstone agreed that he was, with Mr. Forster, privy to some of the communications, and the incident closed for the present, not very satisfactorily. The House presently divided against the adjourned amendment by 249 to 197.

ACCUSED OF WHAT?

Next came Mr. Anderson's amendment in favour of scheduling the allegations; the arguments for which principle are already familiar, as they were at first obvious. They fell once more on deaf ears. Mr. Sexton quoted and ridiculed one by one the three main references to himself in the notorious tract, chief among which was that holiday to Paris (on which soft-hearted Mr. Biggar was moved to accompany the sick man), which has been made to figure as a headlong flight from justice. "Now," he concluded, "to which of these charges am I to address myself? What field can I mark out for the energies of my counsel? How am I to prepare to meet charges which are not scheduled?" Then Mr. Justin McCarthy wanted to know his sins. What was charged against *him*? The infamous insinuation of the original text was plainly enough that he had arranged the Phœnix Park murders (here the House glanced at the historian's fine head and noble expression, and laughed) at a private conference with Mr. Byrne and his leader. But, behold! that charge had since vanished. It had been specifically withdrawn and explained away. Would they, then, kindly schedule the charges against *him*? "And against me, too," quoth Mr. Redmond next; but never a word came from the Treasury Bench. "A conspiracy of silence!" said Mr. Labouchere. This brought up the Solicitor-General, who repeated boldly that the charges were obvious enough. Every one knew them. "If so, then," rejoined Sir William Harcourt, "pray will one of you tell us what *he* knows the charges to be?" No one responded, and after a little skirmishing Mr. Matthews produced the following egregious reply: "If you did not know what the charges were, why did you agree to the second reading?" Lord Hartington succoured the Government by suggesting, in answer to Mr. McCarthy, that the Irish members would be allowed to bring up before the Commission, and insist on disposing of, any charges which they regarded as deducible from the libels. Sir Lyon Playfair spoke, and then the House divided; and declined to schedule the allegations by 200 to 245.

MATTHEWSISM AND CRIME.

It was at the foregoing debate that Mr. J. O'Connor resurrected the Dungarvan charge against Mr. Matthews in a new and even more specific form. He offered on the Commission to prove that Mr. Matthews was hand-in-glove knowingly with men whose avowed object was Separation, and to bring up Fenians for whose electoral services Mr. Matthews had paid money—a thousand pounds, added Mr. Healy, even more definitely, soon afterwards. Under all this, Mr. Matthews sat moody and silent, modestly affecting not to notice that all eyes were turned upon him.

MR. SMITH'S CONFESSION AT LAST.

"If you will not name the charges yourselves, will you give the Commissioners discretion to do so?" This was the gist of Mr. Molloy's amendment, which was the occasion of two notable incidents—the confession of Mr. Smith, and the confusion of the Solicitor-General for Scotland. Mr. Matthews's answer to the amendment was threefold. (1) As it is the judges could refuse to pursue irrelevant or trivial lines of inquiry. (2) It would be bad to put on them the onus of any positive selection, and (3) Mr. Matthews actually suggested that if given discretion the judges might perhaps refuse inquiry "into some of the gravest matters." Sir William Harcourt followed with a rather boisterous speech, full of phrases like "conduit-pipes for floods of calumny," and "slimy webs of calumny woven by the Attorney-General." This gave that arch Irish debater, the Solicitor-General for Scotland, an excuse for dragging in the allusion to "Parnellite juice" (as another sample of violent language), which is always received on the Tory benches with a rapture which is the measure of how the words must have stung when they were first used. Mr. Robertson then proceeded with his rhetoric, which was prolonged by giving rise to several long and tedious squabbles of a more or less undignified kind. The first incident was Mr. Smith's confession. "What I tell you three times is true," sings Mr. Lewis Carroll. Mr. Smith had three times given the assent of silence to the accusation that he saw Mr. Walter at a certain critical period of late. Sir William Harcourt now at last succeeded in "drawing" the Leader of the House on the point. In an explanation, he stated he would withdraw the suggestion of collusion between the *Times* and the Government when Mr. Smith denied the meeting with Mr. Walter.

Up jumped Mr. Smith, and exhibited himself to the astonished House in a phenomenal state of choking indignation, waving arms and swaying body. "How any *gentleman* could imagine such a thing!"—— Mr. Smith "never did: it struck him all of a heap," as a kindred character in literature would have phrased it. "Oh, well," returned Sir William, "as the right hon. gentleman denies having seen Mr. Walter——" "I didn't deny seeing Mr. Walter," interrupted Old Morality, hastily, while every sentence was punctuated with cheers and counter-cheers, and the tension all over the House made Mr. Courtney rise and implore "hon. and right hon." members to bear in mind the traditions of debate. "He called as a friend merely," insisted Mr. Smith, "and we settled the bill entirely without his advice." "Did you have *no* conversation about it?" questioned Mr. Gladstone, sharply. Mr. Smith pleaded guilty, but asserted that he was not influenced by anything said by Mr. Walter. Sir William naturally regretted that a fuller disavowal was impossible, and thought himself justified, in spite of a protest from Mr. Goschen, in not withdrawing anything suggested by the bare facts. Mr. T. P. O'Connor reminded the Government that their connection with, and refusal not to confer with, the *Times* counsel, was another ground of the suggestion. And at last the incident ended, not very satisfactorily. While it lasted it was curious to see Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Matthews on either side "pulling down" and backing up with whispers their respective champions.

MR. GLADSTONE SCORES AGAIN.

Hardly was this "scene" over, before the Scotch Solicitor-General fell very much foul of Mr. Gladstone by misinterpreting words which he first attributed to him, then to Mr. Morley, and finally backed by a flagrant misquotation, omitting the words "specific and definite" as adjectives to the noun "charges," when the specification was the point at issue. Sir William Harcourt found the place in "Hansard" while his chief was speaking, and the Vigorous Old Man pressed the point home with great force and animation.

Mr. Finlay rushed in to cover the confusion of the Solicitor-General; but though in a speech of five minutes he characteristically introduced the swelling phrase "*I apprehend*" no less than seven times, he seemed as far as his ally from *com*-prehending the point. So Mr. Gladstone sadly gave them both up, amid Opposition cheers, having decidedly "scored." Mr. Goschen rounded off the long squabble with sneers at Mr. Gladstone's "judicial spirit."

"TIM."

After the dinner interval, Mr. R. T. Reid, who "had the floor," having failed to reappear, the debate was continued by Mr. Asher and Colonel Nolan. And then came the first of "Tim's" funny speeches—he made several during the evening, and drew appreciative tributes from Mr. Matthews himself, who could only hold up hands of horror at Mr. Clancy's levity. Mr. Healy was certainly very droll; but it was the drollery of the moment, effervescent and evanescent as champagne. Tim loves, like the Last Minstrel to "pour to lords and ladies gay an unpremeditated lay." His jokes do not appear, like Sir William Harcourt's, in full dress, but with whatever rags the inspiration of the moment may have clothed their native baldness withal. Mr. Healy pleaded for copies of the great tract to be handed round, as the Bishop's Jubilee sermon had been. It was too bad of Mr. Smith to refuse—and with his special facilities for distribution too, added "Tim," slyly. He did not believe Mr. Johnston even had read it. He did not believe any of the Tories had read it; and he was proceeding to express doubts if Mr. Courtney himself had perused the work, when that excellent Chairman pulled him up. After more drollery and good sense commingled, Sir William Harcourt spoke, followed by the Solicitor-General, who gratified his party by quoting some sarcastic sentences from the tract, about Mr. Gladstone and O'Donovan Rossa, apparently to prove that some of the charges were obviously beyond inquiry. But why? retorted Mr. Gladstone. The charge is silly true; but no sillier than most of the others. Why not, then, give the judges the discretion of choice?

Just before the division, enter Mr. O'Brien, fresh from Ireland with his £100 damages.

The Ayes were 207, the Noes 250; so by a majority of 43 the House refused discretion to its tribunal.

WHO ARE ACCUSED?

"If you will not schedule charges, will you condescend to schedule names?—the names of those concerned by the Commission? We may not know what we are tried for; may we know who are to be tried?" This was the purport of Mr. Reid's next amendment. "Do you mean all mentioned by name in the tract—twenty-five of us?" asked Mr. Sexton. "Or do you mean, according to the general phrases therein, the whole eighty-five?" Then, after Sir George Campbell, came T. D. Sullivan, with his silver hair, his quaint gesticulation, high voice, and straightforward manner: with his years of dignity and loyal service behind him, and the task of laughing off the vilest charges of crime in his old age. Among his documents was one styling him "Her Majesty's trusty and well-beloved"—associate of murderers, must he add? Then "saucy Tim" again. He has "got a copy of 'Webster's Dictionary'" at last, and proceeds to pull it to pieces. As for being "a member of the first Home Rule Ministry"—he would not have thought of that, but that he saw so many duffers members of Ministries already—at which nobody could resist the laugh. And so on, the ball passing next to Mr. Clancy, Mr. Matthews, "T. P.," and Mr. Chamberlain.

At 12.30 Mr. Smith moved the first closure. It was agreed to with little protest, and the House divided against the amendment—of course no amendment could live in such a sea of debate—in proportion of 259 to 204.

"DELE 'AND OTHER PERSONS.'"

"*Dele* 'other persons,'" Sir J. Simon's amendment, came next, and the familiar arguments were set going again without any new accessions

for a period of desultory debate. The Solicitor-General was followed by Mr. Shaw Lefevre, who showed how very roaming and misty a prospect was opened up by the Attorney-General's charges against "other persons." Then "T. P." again, at some length; and then, at a quarter to two, Mr. Smith shyly popped up again, and moved the second closure. Amid cheers, Mr. Courtney ignored the motion, and the insatiable Tim was on his feet again at once, a little elated with the cordial of excitement, and in a mood which was rather too reckless and discursive. He attacked Mr. Damon Smith and Mr. Pythias Walter, and their historic colloquy, at some length, and, it may be added, with considerable breadth.

At a quarter-past two Mr. Parnell moved, as was expected, to report progress. He demanded the right to discuss the question at reasonable hours. The House divided without discussion, and disagreed with Mr. Parnell by 168 to 219.

On the amendment being put, the Irish protest came, also as expected.

The Irish Protest.

Mr. Sexton rose and moved that Mr. Courtney should leave the chair. He reminded the House that it would meet again in about nine hours, and asked for forbearance toward the large minority who wished for discussion as full as was usual on points of such interest. They must decline to do more at this hour of the night.

Mr. Courtney then in a few kindly and reasonable words explained why, on the whole, he would not put the motion. The same question would arise on later amendments and so receive full debate.

Mr. Healy stoutly demanded an answer from the other side, and doggedly pursued again his previous line, trying to provoke, in the crowded and impatient House, an answer regarding Mr. Walter, &c. He drew up Mr. Goschen, who angrily resented the "insults" to Mr. Smith, whose explanation was all-sufficient. An excited scene of cheers and cries, counter cheers and cries, ensued, Mr. Courtney intervening to preserve order.

Then Mr. Parnell rose, to insist, with fierce emphasis, that the "other persons" were added after a certain Cabinet meeting, and to challenge, challenge, and rechallenge a denial that the *Times*' counsel was there. No answer still? It was cowardly: it was the conduct of men who would use any weapon.

No answer was made, and the division was called amid Irish ironical cheers. The numbers were 222 to 166.

And then, at last, the House emptied, agreeing with Mr. Smith to report progress, at a quarter past three. A protest by Scotch members against the Government's gift of a Saturday sitting put off the adjournment till a quarter to four, when the Speaker declared it carried, and went off to bed in spite of protests.

In the City.

The American Cable Tariff.

It is now announced that the long-expected arrangement for raising the American cable tariff to a shilling a word has been completed, and that it will take effect on September 1.

The London Street Tramways Dividend.

The directors of the London Street Tramways ascribe the drop in the dividend from 8 per cent. to 4 per cent. to several causes. The weather has been exceptionally unfavourable, and has materially affected the receipts. Forage has been dearer, and the mortality among the horses has been in excess of the average. The traffic receipts have also been affected by severe omnibus competition, and the fact that the recent extensions are not yet fully developed has likewise tended to reduce the amount of the net earnings.

The Division of North British Stock.

The following are said by a Scotch contemporary to be the terms on which the division and fusion of North British and Edinburgh and Glasgow Ordinary stocks are to be effected. The meetings necessary for the purpose will be held about the middle of the month:—

1. Each holder of North British stock will receive for his holding (a) 100 per cent. of a New Three per Cent. Preference stock, and (b) 100 per cent. of a new deferred stock. 2. Each holder of Edinburgh and Glasgow stock will receive for his holding 100 per cent. of that New Deferred stock. The new preference stock is to carry a dividend of 3 per cent. contingent upon the profits of each half-year, ranking in perpetuity after all other preference stocks of the company already created, or which may hereafter be created, and preferential only to the New Deferred stock. It is to carry the usual preference stock voting power, and is to be called "Ordinary Preference Stock." The New Deferred stock is to carry all profits earned in each half-year after the dividend on the New Three per Cent. Preference stock is covered. It is to carry a modified voting power, and is to be styled "Ordinary Stock." Before the issue of these new stocks there will be created and allotted *pari passu* to existing holders of North British and Edinburgh and Glasgow Ordinary stocks £1,075,000 of New Four per Cent. Convertible Preference stock, and £550,000 of North British Ordinary stock. The former will carry no dividend for two years. The latter will rank with existing North British Ordinary stock, and be similarly and simultaneously divided.

The Foreign Trade of the United States.

The returns of the foreign trade of the United States for the fiscal year which ended on June 30 show a substantial increase in the value of the imports of merchandise, but a considerable decrease in the exports. The following are the figures:—

Imports.....	£144,773,000	increase,	£6,200,000.
Exports.....	139 195,000	decrease,	4,000,000.

The imports of specie amounted to £11,867,000 and the exports to £9,215 000, there thus being an excess of £2,652,000 in imports as compared with a similar excess in the previous year of £4,834,000. About two-thirds of the exports of specie consisted of silver, and three-fourths of the specie imported consisted of gold.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)

THIS EVENING, at Eight, THE UNION JACK. Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, L. Carney, D. Somers, H. Russell, H. Bailey, &c.; Miss Millward; Mesdames Helen Forsyth, O. Nethersole, D. Drummond, E. Burton, and Clara Jecks. At 7.15, THE REFUGEES. Mr. D. Somers, Miss Agnes Miller, &c. MORNING PERFORMANCE BANK HOLIDAY (Monday Next), at 2. Doors open at 1.30.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. THOMAS THORNE.)

JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART. 138th Time. Great success. TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, a New Comedy in Five Acts, by ROBERT BUCHANAN, entitled JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART. Preceded, at 7.45, by a new One Act Play, entitled THE BROTHERS, by H. HATT. Messrs. W. Rignold, C. Maude, J. S. Blythe, S. Buist, F. Gillmore, F. Grove, and Fred Thorne; Mesdames E. Johnstone, G. Hounrey, Arnold, McNeil, Harrison, Matthews, and Kate Rorke. Box-office open 10 till 6.30. SPECIAL MATINEE BANK HOLIDAY (Monday Next), at 2.30.

TERRY'S THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)

(Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. BRICKWELL.)

The safest and coolest Theatre in London, constructed entirely with brick and iron, absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout with electricity.

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A. W. PINERO'S New Three Act Domestic Drama, SWEET LAVENDER. 136th Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Arthur Bishop, Brandon Thomas, F. C. Valentine, Bernard Gould, F. Kerr, Sant Matthews; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maude Millett, and Norreys. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. MATINEES BANK HOLIDAY, August 6, and EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Seats at the Library. Box-office, open from 10 to 5. Telephone 2,704.

GLOBE THEATRE.

(Lessees and Managers, Mr. EDGAR BRUCE and Miss EDITH WOODWORTH.)

THIS EVENING, at 6.45, BOOTLES' BABY. 75th Time. Messrs. Charles Sugden, Edmund Maurice, C. W. Garthorne, Forbes Dawson, Gilbert Farquhar, C. Montague, and Charles Collette; Mesdames Webster, Henrietta Lindley, Rose Evelyn, Maud Merrill, Minnie Terry. At 7.45, TRUE COLOURS. Messrs. Forbes Dawson, A. J. Byde; Mesdames Gerard and Florence Grant.

PRINCE OF WALES' (late the Prince's) THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)

EVERY EVENING, at 7.35, WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF.
At 8.30, punctually, DOROTHY. (977th Performance.)
Mesdames Effie Chapuy, Florence Terry, Harriet Coveney, E. Weston, and Amy Augarde. Messrs. Ben Davies, A. Christian, F. Emney, J. Le Hay, Edward Terry, and C. Hayden Coffin. Musical Director, M. Ivan Caryll. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open from 10 till 5.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.

In Concert Hall and Theatre, FRATELLI PRANDI'S MARIONETTES, "AMOR" and "THE LIVING SKELETON," at 3 and 7.45 P.M. The NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINISTS at 4.30 and 9 P.M.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

GRAND FAIRY BALLET, "A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM," arranged and produced under direction of Madame KATTI LANNER and Mr. OSCAR BARRETT, THIS and EVERY EVENING. Open air in the Centre Transept if Wet. The *Times* says:—"It ought to attract the public in shoals. It is the most practical realization of the beauties of the 'Midsummer Night's Dream' ever attempted." Admission daily, 1s.

SAVOY.—Proprietor and Manager, R. D'OYLY CARTE.—THIS EVENING at 8.30, THE MIKADO, Japanese Opera. By W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN. At 7.30, MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE. Box-office open from 9 A.M. till 11 P.M.

SAVOY.—THE MIKADO.—THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2.30, until further notice. Messrs. G. Grossmith, R. Barrington, R. Cummings, W. Blakemore, and J. G. Robertson; Mesdames Jessie Bond, R. Hervey, S. Grey, and R. Brandram.

SAVOY.—THE MIKADO.

COMEDY THEATRE.—TO-NIGHT, at 9, a new farcical comedy in three acts, adapted from the German of Von Moser, entitled THE ARABIAN NIGHTS, by SYDNEY GRUNDY. Mr. C. H. Hawtrey, Mr. Wilfred Draycott, Mr. W. Wyes, and Mr. W. S. Penley; Miss Cissy Grahame, Miss Carlotta Zerbini, Miss Agnes Miller, Miss Gertrude Goetze, and Miss Lottie Venne. Box-office open 10 to 5. At 8.10 o'clock, SUNSET, by JEROME K. JEROME.—Business Manager, Mr. E. F. BRADLEY.

THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.—TO-NIGHT at 9.—COMEDY THEATRE.

CRITERION THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM. EVERY EVENING, at 8.45, DAVID GARRICK. 363th Performance. Preceded by, at 8.15, WHY WOMEN WEEP. Doors open 7.45.

DAVID GARRICK.—LAST NIGHTS of the PRESENT SEASON, in consequence of Mr. Wyndham's previous engagement to visit the provincial towns. BETSY will shortly be reproduced.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee, Mr. HENRY IRVING.
SATURDAY NEXT, August 4, at 8.15, and EVERY EVENING,
Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD as
DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE.
Sole Authorized Version—Mr. Mansfield's original creation. Dramatized by kind permission of Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson. Box office (Mr. J. Hurst) now open daily from 10 to 5.

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ART GALLERIES.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—EVENING EXHIBITION.—The EXHIBITION will be OPEN in the EVENING from Monday, July 30, to Monday, August 6 (Bank Holiday), from 7.30 to 10.30. Admission 6d. Catalogues 6d. On the Bank Holiday the admission throughout the day will be 6d.; on other days it will be as usual.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—LAST WEEK.—The Exhibition will CLOSE on the EVENING of MONDAY, August 6th.

THE NEW GALLERY, REGENT STREET.—The SUMMER EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from 9 A.M. to 7 P.M.—Admission One Shilling. Will CLOSE TUESDAY, August 7.

IRISH EXHIBITION, IN LONDON, 1888.
In consequence of the great success of this Exhibition arrangements have been made to open the doors each day at 9 A.M., and close at 11.
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CORRESPONDENCE.

PERHAPS SO—THEN WRONGLY, BUT STILL SO.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—In the *Pall Mall Gazette* of Monday you express dissent from Lord Rosebery's opinion that the question of Home Rule for Ireland is entirely distinct from that of the guilt or innocence of certain Irish members, now so much discussed. You say that if their guilt were proved "the English public would decide—rightly or wrongly—that a nation capable of choosing such criminals as its leaders was more deserving of a strait waistcoat than of Home Rule." Surely this is very hasty and inconsequential reasoning. The nation would not be at fault unless it had chosen criminals for leaders *knowing them to be such.* Moreover, if the Land League, the National League, and the Parnellites are all bad, remember they are all the product, the outcome, the natural and inevitable consequence of the system on which Ireland is governed under the "Union." And if that be so, the argument tells not for the Union but against it, and in favour of a change to Home Rule.

July 31. C. G.

THE FATAL GORGE IN THE STRAND.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—For nearly fifty years a project for widening the Strand in the narrow part between the churches of St. Mary's and St. Clement Danes has been "in contemplation." Every day the need of such improvement becomes more pressing. During the last few days (July 23-7) I have counted no less than twenty-nine street accidents, including an accident to one of my clerks in crossing the road. On Thursday last traffic was suspended for nearly half an hour in consequence of a collision between two vehicles. Owing to the stress of traffic I find it necessary always to allow myself "an extra ten minutes" to catch a train. *Verb. sap.*—Yours truly,

281, *Strand, July* 27. J. W. PALMER.

SLAUGHTERING BY ELECTRICITY.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Your interesting paper on this subject suggests the question—has the most merciful way of killing animals intended for human food yet been discovered? Mr. C. Mostyn tells us that animals killed by electricity are liable to "turn" sooner than when slaughtered in the usual manner. I see that Mr. Farquharson invokes Dr. Richardson's aid to give us a scientific method of dispensing with the hangman's rope. Now Dr. Richardson has years ago tried the electrical slaughtering of animals for food, and has found that the carcasses are affected in such a way as to throw practical difficulty in the path of its practical introduction, to say nothing of danger to operators.

Dr. Richardson, I may mention, is the president of the London Model Abattoir Society, a society which exists for the purpose of introducing better methods of slaughtering, and we have, under his guidance, already constructed a model slaughter-house, where animals are killed painlessly. We have found that the discovery and introduction of merciful modes of death is a matter of great difficulty. So far we have arrived at this point, that we are able by a quick narcotizing process to kill the smaller animals without the infliction of pain, and without detriment to the flesh; but just at first, at any rate, the method is slower and dearer than the present barbarous use of the sticking-knife. In the large public slaughter-houses which we wish to see established the new method can be adopted with much more satisfactory results, both as regards cheapness and quickness. As to the large animals, Baxter's mask, which ensures stunning at a single blow, is the best apparatus so far brought to light. Shooting is considered to involve too much danger.—Yours faithfully,

H. F. LESTER,
Hon. Sec. London Model Abattoir Society.

Southside, Bexley-heath, S.E., July 28.

MR. WHISTLER AND THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

The following letter of resignation from Mr. Alfred Stevens, the distinguished painter, shows the estimation in which Mr. Whistler is held abroad, and the feeling expressed at the attitude assumed by the Society of British Artists toward their late President:—

Paris, Juin 29, 1888.

A Monsieur le Secrétaire de la Société Royale des "British Artists" à Londres,

Monsieur—J'ai l'honneur de donner par la présente, ma démission de la Société Royale des British Artists.

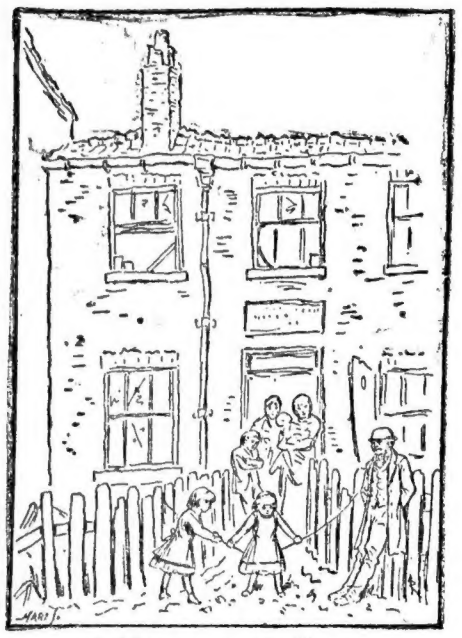
C'est à cause de mon ami Whistler que j'avais désiré faire partie de votre honorable Société. Se retirant, je me vois obligé, à mon grand regret, de le suivre.

Permettez-moi, Monsieur, de vous dire que je pense que la Société a commis un tort fort grave en éloignant de la Présidence l'éminent peintre Whistler, si connu en France et sur le Continent, mais croyez que je ne cesserai d'être reconnaissant à votre Société d'avoir bien voulu m'acceuillir avec tant de bienveillance.—Agréez, Monsieur, l'expression de mes sentiments les plus distingués.

ALFRED STEVENS, 15, Avenue Frochot.

A STORY OF A MATCH-BOX MAKER.

At Old Ford (writes a correspondent) I looked up the match-box makers mentioned in a previous article in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. I found them in greater destitution than ever. A lady reader of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, by applying to the office of this paper, had obtained the address of one of the poor families mentioned in a previous article, and she had most generously come to the rescue of these most deserving ones. The delicate girl of sixteen ("I am afraid I shall not have her long," sighed her poor mother, when informing me of the happy change) is taken from the gloom and poverty of Old Ford to the bright atmosphere and affluence of South Kensington; the little boy of twelve attending a Board school, and after school hours bravely sticking by his poor, weakly-looking mother's side, often till the hours of early morning, to enable her to turn out a few gross of match-boxes so that they may dry by the next day and be taken in in time to procure a bit of something for dinner (Heaven save the mark!) There are no gross or even a vestige of wood or paper to be seen now. The father, a looking-glass frame maker, can get very little to do. The trade has left that part of London, and they are too poor to move where rents are higher, and match-boxes at 2¼*d.* per gross even are not to be procured, strike or no strike. What is to be done?



A MATCHMAKER'S HOME.

The bright-eyed little fellow of twelve, now dressed in a sailor's suit from South Kensington, volunteered to take me to a certain place I desired to reach. We were traversing one of the slums of Old Ford when he spoke. "Ain't these streets dark an' miserable-looking? The sun never seems to shine here."

"Does it not?" I replied; "that must be part fancy on your part."

"I don't know," he continued. "Are the streets brighter where you live?"

"You shall come and see some day. When do you expect to leave school?"

"Oh, teacher told mother that as I'm a good boy, never keep away from school, and am getting on so well, after next examination, if I pass, I may leave school then."

"And what shall you do then?"

"Stop at home all day an' help mother turn out more match-boxes. I'm very quick, you see. Why, when I help aunt, when she's got work and mother ain't, aunt gives me a ha'penny for every gross I make—there's 140 paste-downs to a gross, you know—but I'm very quick. I can do 'em in two hours!"

THE EXTIRPATION OF BUNNY.

A bill to amend the Rabbit Suppression Act will be one of the measures to be submitted to the Victorian Parliament early in the coming session. That Act provides that all occupiers of private lands must exterminate the rabbits on their holdings, and the Government is required to perform the same duty in regard to all Crown lands. The Lands Department appoint inspectors to deal with the rabbits on Crown lands, but the task of enforcing the provisions in the Act relating to private lands has been left to the various municipal councils throughout the colony. By the amending bill it is proposed to place the entire administration of the Act in the hands of the Lands Department. This will involve a slight increase of expense to the Government, but it is hoped that the expenditure will rapidly grow less by reason of the reduction of the rabbits, and the municipalities will be saved an annual expenditure of about £12,000.

THE SWIFTEST DOG IN COLORADO KILLED BY COYOTES.

The *Denver News* reports that the famous running dog, familiarly known as Duffy's Charlie, was killed in a battle with coyotes, being literally torn to pieces. This well-known dog was about seven years old, and was raised by Mr. P. H. Duffy. Sporting men are of the opinion that he was the swiftest dog ever raised in Colorado—not a bet could his owner get against him. Mr. Duffy refused 150 dols. cash for him. He broke down about four years ago, but once in a while he would put in a spurt in his old style, which would bring forth hearty cheers from his old admirers. He was a small black greyhound.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

TO-DAY.

Irish Exhibition—Co-operative Conference, 3.
Fire Rescue Exhibition, Portman Rooms, Baker-street.
Essex Lawn Tennis Tournament, Connaught Grounds, Chingford.
Photographic Club, Anderton's Hotel, 8.
National Liberal Club House Dinner, Sir Walter Foster, M.P., in the chair.
National Liberal Federation—Conference on the Administration of the Crimes Act, 3.
Dinner to Trinity Brethren, Mansion House, 7.30.
Laying Memorial Stones of Shaftesbury Mission Hall, Union-street, Borough, 4.30.
Prize Distribution at Emanuel School, Wandsworth-common, 7.
Race for Doggett's Coat and Badge.
Mrs. William Saunders at Home, to meet the members of the Walworth and Streatham Liberal Associations, 4 to 7.

TO-MORROW.

The Pope Bicentenary Commemoration, Twickenham.
Bradford College Commemoration, Reading.
Grocers' Company's School Distribution of Prizes, 7.
Exhibitions, &c., Open—Anglo-Danish, South Kensington, from 11; Italian, West Brompton, from 11; Irish Exhibition, Olympia, from 9; North London Arcadia, Agricultural Hall, 7.30.; Fire Rescue Exhibition, Portman Rooms, Baker-street, from 10.

Legion of Honour, 1878. Royal Portuguese Knighthood, 1883. Gold Medals at Principal Exhibitions.

JOHN BRINSMEAD AND SONS' Patent Sostenente PIANOS are for sale, hire, and on the three years' system. "The perfection of touch, tone, and durability."—18, 20, 22, Wigmore-street, London, W. Lists free.

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MAKERS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
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THE SCOTTISH ART REVIEW. Illustrated. Price One Shilling.
AUGUST NUMBER CONTAINS Articles by R. A. M. Stevenson, D. C. Thomson, Robert Walker, Doryphorus, G. Washington Browne, Andrew Hall, Oscar Paterson, Carl Reinecke, Emil Clauss, Leonora Young, and R.A. Sonnet by Walter Crane, and Poem by Wm. Canton.
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Corot's "Pastorale-Souvenir d'Italie."
Romney's "Lady Derby."
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GEORGE WILLIAM THOMSON, Secretary.

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OFFICES.—11, Abchurch-lane, London, E.C.

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This Corporation is formed for the purpose of investing capital in Freehold and Leasehold Public-houses, Hotels, Restaurants, and other licensed properties.
The Directors have made very beneficial arrangements with Walter Showell and Sons (Limited), under which that Company undertake at their own expense the management of all licensed premises controlled by the Corporation, and in consideration of such premises being tied to them for the supply of Ale, Beer, Porter, Wines, Spirits, &c., will also pay a commission on all trade done. They guarantee that this commission will, with other profits available for division, pay a minimum dividend of 6 per cent. per annum on the amount of capital for the time being paid up.
The principal sources of profit to the Corporation will be as follows:—
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2. Rents and interest.
3. Commissions on trade as above.
With regard to the first source of profit it is not proposed to bring these into revenue account, but to accumulate them to a fund to meet any exceptional diminution in the value of the properties held by the Corporation.
The other two sources of profit should alone represent 10 per cent. per annum on the capital invested after providing for all depreciation properly chargeable to revenue. This estimate is based on figures prepared from actual workings.
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The certified balance-sheet of Walter Showell and Sons (Limited) shows that the profits for the year ending October 1st, 1887, amounted to £25,274 16s. 4d.
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July 28, 1888.

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Full Directions with each Box.

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS extrude from the solids and fluids of the body those taints, germs, and impurities, which waste the strength, reduce vital force, and beget disease. This medicine taken now and again will guide and control the bodily functions, and ward off many attacks of illness which at this season are frequently both sudden and alarming. It secures the main conditions of good health.

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Leave London (Euston)	5 15	7 15	10 0	10 30	7 55	
Arrive						
Edinburgh, Pr.St.	4 5	5 50	6 30	7 55		See Note.
Glasgow (Central)	4 10	6 0	7 0	8 0		
Greenock	5 33	7 18	8 0	9 5		
Oban	9 20	..	..	4 45		
Perth	6 40	..	..	8 45	6 35	
Dundee	7 35	..	..	9 30	8 20	
Aberdeen	10 0	..	..	3 5	9 55	
Inverness	..	..	..	8 5	11 30	
			A	B		
Leave	P.M.		P.M.	P.M.	night	
London (Euston)	8 0	..	8 50	10 0	12 0	
Arrive						
Edinburgh, Pr.St.	..	..	6 50	9 25	12 5	
Glasgow (Central)	5 35	..	7 0	9 17	12 15	
Greenock	7 5	..	8 30	10 43	2 46	
Oban	..	..	12 23	2 0	4 58	
Perth	6 50	..	8 15	11 10	2 20	
Dundee	8 20	..	9 40	11 55	2 55	
Aberdeen	9 55	..	12 0	2 15	6 40	
Inverness	11 50	..	2 15	6 5	10 5	

The 7.55 P.M. express from Euston to Perth will run from July 26th to August 10th inclusive (Saturday and Sunday nights excepted). The train will take saloons with family parties and sleeping and ordinary carriages for Perth and beyond, but will not pick up passengers *en route*. By this means an undisturbed journey will be secured, and the earlier arrival at Perth will give ample time for breakfast, &c., before going forward to the Highlands.

The Highland Railway Co. have agreed to run the 7.55 P.M. express through to the districts beyond Inverness, in advance of the 8 P.M. and postal trains

The 8 P.M. express and the 12.0 night train will run every night (except Saturdays).

A—will run every night, but on Sunday mornings its arrival at Dundee will be 9.5 A.M., Inverness 1.30 P.M., and it will have no connection to Oban (Saturday nights from London). B—Will run every night, but will have no connection to the North on Saturday night.

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Improved sleeping saloons, accompanied by an attendant, are run on the night trains between London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Greenock, Stranraer, and Perth. Extra charge, 5*s.* for each berth.

A Special Train will leave Euston (Saturdays and Sundays excepted) at 6.35 P.M., from 11th July to 10th August, inclusive, for the conveyance of horses and private carriages only to all parts of Scotland.

Additional trains from Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, and other towns will connect with the above trains.

For particulars of improved train service from Scotland to London see the Companies' time bills.

ACCELERATED SERVICE, London to Edinburgh in 8½ hours. See above.

G. FINDLAY, General Manager,
L. and N. W. Railway.

J. THOMPSON, General Manager,
August, 1888. Caledonian Railway.

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